THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 152

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

First State Audit Opens In Boston Under New Act; House Passes Relief Bill

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 24, 1940

In Boston: State Begins Audit of Books

The Massachusetts Division of Accounts began the first State audit of the books of the City of Boston, acting under legislation adopted in 1938. [Details: Page 13.]

Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, urged preservation of the nation's bill of rights in an address at the Braintree, Mass., tercentenary celebration.

The Massachusetts Bankers Association, in annual convention at Swampscott, heard Walter B. French, Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association, uphold the worth and dignity of consumers' credit. [Details: Financial Page.]

Rhode Island Democrats at their State convention prepared to give President Roosevelt eight more votes for renomination, while Vermont Republicans, convening in Montpelier, planned an unpledged delegation. [Details: Page 13.]

In Washington: Relief Program Approved

The House approved 354 to 21 the $1,111,754,916 relief program revised to meet the President's recommendation that he be permitted to spend the WPA fund of $976,650,000 in eight months, and to prevent employment of aliens, Communists and Nazi Bund members on WPA projects.

The Judiciary Committee of the House tightened the Hatch bill provision prohibiting campaign contributions of more than $5,000 by adding an amendment which would make officers of organizations liable for prosecution if they participated in violation of the provision.

The Maritime Commission authorized J. P. Morgan, New York financier, to sell his yacht, Corsair, to an English concern.

Boeing Plants Double Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans of the Boeing Airplane Company to double immediately the capacity of its plants located at Seattle, Wash., have been announced by P. G. Johnson, President of the company. This expansion is required to expedite the filling of orders on the company's books which have increased in the last month from $26,000,000 to more than $47,000,000.

U. S. Ship Leaves New York to Get Refugees

NEW YORK (AP)—With American flags flying and with searchlights to display its neutral colors at night, the United States liner President Roosevelt today starts an eight-day run through northern war zone waters to bring home American refugees from Great Britain. In the face of the growing danger, American Embassy officials in London said they expected nearly half of the 5,400 American citizens in the British Isles to leave for home.

New York to Take Transit Lines in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick today had the Board of Estimate's authorization to fix any date between June 1 and July 1, inclusive, as the date for city assumption of the transit properties of the Interborough-Manhattan system at a price of $151,248,187. The Board, at a meeting yesterday, also authorized the Mayor and Comptroller to execute numerous legal documents in connection with the City's acquisition of the Brooklyn-Manhattan system properties on June 1 for $175,000,000.

War Summary: King Charges Nazi World Plan

King George today accused Nazi Germany of a "long planned scheme to subjugate by force the nations of the world." The King, in a personal Empire Day broadcast, called upon his peoples to "keep your resolve unshaken. Defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—it will mean the destruction of our world as we have known it and the descent of darkness upon its ruins."

German forces, reaching the Channel ports, passed beyond Boulogne and headed for Calais, as part of a pincer movement, the other arm working its way across the Scheldt toward Ostend, in an effort to encircle the Allies to the east. [Details: Page 1.]

Allied Forces, beyond counterattacks around Cambrai and Amiens, had not opened what was expected to be their main counter-offensive.

Britain listed its naval losses since April 9 as two capital ships slightly damaged, one cruiser sunk after striking an uncharted rock, and seven destroyers and four submarines sunk. They described as "fantastic" the German claims that 15 capital ships and 81 other naval vessels had been sunk or damaged.

The Netherlands East Indies were asked by Queen Wilhelmina to set all their differences aside in supporting "constitutional authority" under the Netherlands Indies Governor General. Her broadcast called on her subjects to remember that the "existence and salvation of the kingdom is at stake." Japan and Australia today exchanged assurances that the status quo of the Netherlands Indies would be observed. [Netherlands joins sterling-franc bloc: Financial Page.]

More documents may be discovered by Germany, it was hinted in Berlin today where authorized sources announced that disclosures of Dutch and Belgian "connivance" with Allied war plans were soon to be made.

In Norway Germany claimed to have scored bomb hits on an Allied cruiser and a transport vessel off the German-held port of Narvik. The Allies continued to beseige the Arctic port.

Greece called up additional troops, adding to the various degrees of mobilization which are now in effect in most of the Balkan states. More Italian troops were reported en route to Italian-held Albania.

Queen Wilhelmina to Lead Nation in Liberty Effort

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands told newspapermen personally today that she left her invaded Kingdom because the Germans were determined to capture her and hold her as a hostage.

"I decided that it was my duty to frustrate attempts of the enemy to take possession of my person as soon as it became apparent that these attempts could not be definitely checked," the refugee Queen said.

She came to London May 13.

"From the very beginning of hostilites the enemy has done everything in his power to capture me.

"Apparently he considered my person as a promising hostage with which to paralyze every resistance of my people in the Netherlands and overseas territories."

The Monarch asserted that her dynasty "has led every struggle for freedom of the Netherlands and, as heir to our tradition, I have this duty to go wherever the Netherlands continue their fight for liberty.

"In the hands of the enemy I would have been powerless. As a captive of oppression I could not have been a rallying point nor an inspiration for my unhappy people.

"No Netherlander could have looked to his Queen for hope and resurrection if she had been the prisoner of the enemy.

"I have deemed it my duty to choose the active leadership of a continued struggle at the head of my Government. This struggle is being waged by the Netherlands who have escaped from the now-occupied territory and recruited abroad at the side of the Allies; also by the Netherlands fleet with its proud traditions, which has been able to join Allied fleets almost unscathed.

"Assisted by my Government I shall try to acquit myself of this task. 'I shall maintain' is the motto of my dynasty. That tradition which I could not worthily nor effectively carry on as a captive of the enemy I shall forever cherish and hold high."

"Gas" Prices Dip In Hartford "War"

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn.

A price war hit gasoline service stations in Hartford, East Hartford, and West Hartford today and after prices had fallen 2.5 to 3 cents per gallon, a manager for one large refining company, refusing to predict the outcome, said "another hour may see prices still lower."

The "pre-war" price was 16 cents per gallon for so-called "regular" gasoline.

Plea to Help Holland Made To Unitarians

Distress among refugees in Holland, a strong Unitarian center, was bought to the attention of the Unitarian Service Committee, constituted at the 115th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association yesterday, by Dr. J. A. C. F. Auer, Parkman Professor of History and Theology at Harvard Divinity School, this afternoon.

Dr. Auer bespoke aid for the Dutch civilians as a part of the work projected by the committee to begin this summer among 50,000 Czech refugees now in France. It was said that the committee concentrated on the work among the Czechs because the Lowlands had not been invaded by the time that decision was made.

Dr. Auer was born in the Netherlands. He was honored by its Queen by being made an Officer of the Order of Orange and Nassau.

Other Unitarian activities today included announcement of coordination of all the denomination's youth work, religious education, adult education and social relations by the Association in establishing today a new Division of Education and naming the Rev. Ernest W. Kuebler, head of the Department of Religious Education, as director.

Speaking at the Unitarian festival and fellowship dinner in the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, President of Mills College, Berkeley, Calif., and newly elected Moderator of the American Unitarian Association, said the free fellowship "more than any other religious group, can do at this juncture a service which touches the very life of our land, the stability of our democracy, and the maintenance of a noble and scarcely begun evolution which might indeed produce those symbolic trees seen in vision whose leaves were 'for the healing of nations.'"

Five Greater Boston men are members of the New Unitarian Service Committee.

The Chairman is Dr. William Emerson, Chairman of the Faculty and Dean of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who served as Major and Director of the Bureau of Construction of the American Red Cross at Paris, 1918-19.

The Vice-Chairman is Seth T. Gano, Boston business man and treasurer of the joint Friends and Unitarian Commission for Service in Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Unitarian Refugee Study Committee.

Other Boston men on the committee are Dr. Winifred Overholser, former Commissioner of Mental Diseases of the Commonwealth, now superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C.; Edward B. Witte of the First Boston Corporation; and Alfred Whitman, head of the Children's Aid Society of Boston and Chairman of the Czechoslovakian Commission.

The remaining members of the new Service Committee are Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland; Mrs. Quincy Wright of Chicago; Percival F. Brundage of New York City, and the Rev. J. Harry Hooper of Hingham, Mass.

Virginia Pays Most, Gets Least in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia paid $1,005,940,355 to the Federal Government in internal revenue collections during the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939, according to figures released here.

During the same period the State received $197,722,183 in Federal aid payments.

The figures show that the per capita collections in Virginia during that period amounted to $415.36, the highest of any Southern State, while refunds or grants from the Federal Government averaged $81.65 per capita, the lowest of any Southern State.

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Incipient Boom Greets Willkie In Middle West

Indianan gains dark horse strength inland — Seen as possible nominee if deadlock develops.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24—Wendell L. Willkie's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination is gaining popular momentum throughout the Midwest.

While Republican leaders favorable to his candidacy are by no means predicting his nomination, they hold that Mr. Willkie in little more than a month has established himself as the Party's No. 1 "dark horse" candidate.

Mr. Willkie himself arrived here today to find Missouri keenly interested in both his personality and his prospects. He was met at the station early this morning by Herman N. Langworthy, President of the National Republican Club of Kansas City and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the 1936 Convention, and was later the guest at a noon luncheon given by a group of influential business and political leaders.

Against Coalition

Mr. Willkie made it clear at a press conference this morning that he in no way subscribes to the proposition that Republicans should join any coalition government which, he contends, would retain the New Deal philosophy in power and render it impossible to build the defense which the country urgently requires.

Mr. Willkie reiterated that he felt the United States had a great stake in preserving the democracies and that all possible assistance should be promptly given to aid the Allies.

From a recent sampling of political sentiment in a number of Midwest States it is apparent that Mr. Willkie is today much more than an eastern businessman's candidate. He is attracting increasing attention in the farm area and an active boomlet is evident in his behalf in such States as Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana.

Now a boomlet is not a boom, and there is nowhere visible along the political highways anything which looks like a Willkie bandwagon. But Mr. Willkie's candidacy is doing very well by itself riding a stout-looking trailer. This trailer is a long way behind the high-powered machines of Senator Rob-

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Nazis Take Boulogne on Coast; British Rush Force to France; England Calm as Foe Advances

With foe in sight of Dover, Britons unite for war tasks and in spiritual way.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The arrival of German motorized forces at Boulogne and other French Channel ports after a swift Blitzkrieg advance of nearly 200 miles in less than a fortnight has brought sharply home to the Allies the crucial nature of this first stage of the war.

Here in Britain the public generally tends to look upon this tremendous onrush which has brought the vanguard of German troops within sight of the white cliffs of Dover as a very grave development, yet one which is in no sense decisive.

It is looked upon merely as the first phase of the first big battle of the war. On all sides one hears the view expressed with complete conviction, calm, and confidence that even if the Allies were to lose this battle—and it is not lost yet—this would only mean it might take them longer to win the war.

Although this complete confidence in ultimate victory is fully shared in Government circles and in quarters where the hard facts of what has happened in France are better known, there is in these British circles a keen realization of the gravity of the immediate outlook. What Prime Minister Churchill called "implications of a serious character" raised by the fighting in Boulogne and along the French Coast are cryingly apparent to informed observers if not yet clear to the general public. The fact is that the public in Britain has been shielded to some extent from the full impact of these grave implications of the German advance.

Brighter Side Emphasized

Not unnaturally the prevalent tendency of press and radio has been to underline the encouraging aspects of the situation—and brighter aspects do undoubtedly exist, such as the marked superiority in quality of British fighting planes and the individual achievements of Allied pilots.

Yet unfavorable facts have not been completely hidden: The Times from the first has depicted with objective frankness what is termed

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Rear Admiral John H. Towers Explains Navy Bill

The Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that under the terms of the national defense bill the Navy will have 3,850 pilots in 1941; 6,800 in 1942; 12,000 in 1943; and 18,500 in 1944. Failure of the British in Norway, he said, was largely due to the fact that their air forces operated independently of the Army and Navy.

Congress to Speed Defense; Call for Preparedness Heard

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—The House of Representatives will give swift approval to Senate amendments to the $3,300,000,000 combined Army and Navy appropriation bills, thus opening the way to an immediate expansion of American land, sea and air power, Administration leaders said today.

The House is known to reflect the same determination to strengthen American defenses that prompted the Senate to give its unanimous approval to the revised $1,473,756,728 naval appropriation bill and the revised $1,823,000,000 army measure.

In fact, the consensus here is that the only revision in national defense figures that is possible this year will be of an upward nature

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—As the German military machine continued its thrust in Belgium and Northern France, to occupy the eastern shore of the English Channel, the call for greater preparedness and more aid for the Allies was growing here today.

A group of 27 Protestant clergymen and laymen urged that the United States enlist immediately "its moral and material resources" in support of the Allies; the Second Corps Area of the Military Training Camps Association urged adoption of "immediate and concrete measures short of war" by the Federal Government to aid the Allies; Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, called for a well-balanced naval, air, and army defense program to keep war from the Western Hemisphere, and Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War in the Woodrow Wilson Administration, urged an immediate United States war declaration against Germany.

The Protestant group said aid to the Allies offered "the best hope of avoiding either military involvement in the war or a later single-handed encounter with the victorious totalitarian powers, east and west." They viewed an Allied defeat—"now an ominous possibility"—as imperiling "both the interests and ideals of the United States."

People Must Decide

"The hour has come when the American people must decide whether they are prepared to face the future in a position of virtual isolation, surrounded by powerful victors made strong by practices destructive of American ideals, or whether they will lend to the European nations struggling desperately against the German threat such support as may yet enable them to halt that aggression," said the statement.

The Training Camps Association called upon the Government to bring the Regular Army and National Guard up to full peacetime strength and equipment, pending adoption of universal military training, urged by the Association on May 22. Prominent New York business and professional men are active in this preparedness movement known as "the Plattsburg idea," which trained more than 65,000 army officers in the World War.

Mr. Johnson, in an address before the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters last night, strongly denounced "fifth column" activities to undermine America, rebuking at the same time isolationist sentiment in this country.

Holds Isolation a Myth

Declaring that the isolation of America is a myth, Mr. Breckinridge said the United States should "declare war on the Nazi as a mortal enemy of mankind and a menace to our security."

Meanwhile aviation spokesmen revealed that 2,300 of the 6,100 American-built warplanes ordered in this country by France and England since the war started have been delivered. Denial was made by spokesmen of the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission here, however, that American-made bombers were being flown from Canada to Ireland.

It was said that both the French and British were now negotiating for 4,000 more airplanes.

Result of counterattack by French in doubt— Oil shortage may hold up total German push

BERLIN, May 24 (AP)—Authorized German sources today found in reports of transport movements from England to France a hint that the British, instead of withdrawing from the isolated area, actually were rushing reinforcements across the channel into the threatened zone.

The Germans claimed that six loaded British transports had been sunk.

By the Associated Press

German forces entered Boulogne last night and were reported heading for Calais today as the French made heroic attempts to plug the 25-mile gap in their lines through which the Germans had reached the Channel ports.

From the north other German forces were reported to be pushing forward across the Scheldt in the direction of Ostend.

The result of French counter-attacks, begun yesterday behind the German advance, at Amiens and Cambrai, still remained in doubt. A new German attack at Attigny south of Sedan appeared to have been held up. One correspondent reported that 5,000 German troops of mechanized units were isolated in Amiens and other Nazi mechanized forces had "stalled" from lack of fuel.

London dispatches stated that Boulogne, France's strategic seaport, 20 minutes by air from London, fell to the German spearhead on the English Channel coast last night.

Close Range to London

A spokesman said that virtually all the British troops at Boulogne retired successfully without capture.

Boulogne is only 26 miles by boat from Folkstone, 105 miles by water from London and about 80 miles by air.

Boulogne was seized apparently by German mechanized columns working north along the channel coast from Abbeville, France, which was reached last Tuesday.

En route, according to German diplomatic sources at Bern, Switzerland, the Germans captured the French town of Montreuil, near the channel, and occupied the channel port of Le Touquet, about 12 miles south of Boulogne. Le Touquet is a famous coastal resort.

The advance on Calais, coupled with a German thrust ointed through Ghent, Belgium, would practically seal the ring thrown about a half million to a million Allied troops on the plains of Flanders and Northern France.

It would connect up with other German divisions that have broken through the fortified Scheldt River position in Northwestern Belgium, through Ghent and Tournai, advancing as far as the western bank of the Lys River, about 10 miles to the west of the Scheldt, the German High Command announced today.

Little Change Near Cambrai

A French spokesman said that there was little change since yesterday in the fighting in the Valenciennes-Cambrai-Arras area, where the French then claimed gains in a strong counter-attack.

French, English, and Belgium troops were said to have repulsed

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This Changing World

Hitler in a Hurry — How Economics Would Work Against Nazi Germany If the Allies Hold Out a Month—Oil and the War

By H. B. Elliston

If the German blitz stroke against the Allies doesn't bring them to their knees in a matter of weeks, the Germans face a shortage of oil which will stall their war machine, and probably mean an early victory for the Allies.

This was the verdict of every respectable oil authority in Europe with whom this writer talked over the oil problem of Germany. Germany's oil situation was such that none of them felt that the Nazis would dare to make even a gambler's throw until they had at least reorganized Soviet production. A Blitzkrieg in any other circumstances, they agreed, would have to work at dazzling speed in order to be successful. Some gave the Nazi war machine only a matter of weeks to function before it parched up in one of the many oil classifications, particularly lubricating oil. Others weren't so explicit, but they were definite in prognosticating a standstill for the Nazi juggernaut if the blitz stroke failed to go through to victory at the double.

Doubtless Paul Reynaud had oil in mind when he promised victory if the French could hold out a month. M. Reynaud is an economist as well as Prime Minister, and he knows how dependent is the enemy machine upon motor fuel. Oil is the very lifeblood of the kind of war that Herr Hitler is waging—a war altogether different from any war in history. Napoleon said that armies fight on their stomachs, and the implication was that food headed the list of war requirements. But that was in the days of men on foot or on horseback. Now the soldiers are all flying or driving machines, at least those in the vanguard, and even those in the rear are brought to the front in motorized vehicles. The fuel that keeps those machines going is the modern equivalent of Napoleonic food.

* * *

The importance of oil as a modern army's food had come to be recognized in the World War. Indeed Lord Curzon (or was it Winston Churchill?) observed that the Allies "floated to victory on a sea of oil." This was because the Allies at last established control of the sea lanes to the Americas whence comes 75 per cent of the world's oil output. Britain's blockade finally stalled the Kaiser's machine. For example: I have been told by those who went into Germany with the Allied army of occupation that some of the German trucks were actually being lubricated with tar oil.

But the process of mechanizing war was only just beginning in 1914-18. The mule was still relied upon to bring up the artillery. Now the artillery is mechanized even as to transport. The tank had hardly gone beyond the pioneer stage before the war was over. Now there are whole tank divisions leading attacks, and some of these land monsters weigh a hundred tons. They are the "mechanized cavalry" of this war. War from the air has been magnified out of all recognition, and for every one airplane in the World War, there are now a hundred. Even the railroad has been outmoded as the line of communications. In Germany the strategists rely on the autostrada. Men and materials, in other words, are brought to the front along broad concreted motor highways with a swiftness more in keeping with Blitzkrieg tactics.

* * *

This makes an entire offensive "mounted," as the French say. The men are moved by mechanized traction which all has to be powered by liquid fuel. Oil is the quintessential material. It is calculated that 10 to 12 times the amount of oil per man used in the World War is required in this war.

How much is being used in the present career of the Nazi juggernaut is impossible to compute. It is anybody's guess. Out of Washington come reports that the expenditure must be equal to 15,000,000 tons a year. Oil authorities in Europe, allowing for a maximum conservation in civilian use, last November held that war year consumption would be 12,000,000 tons. Let us take this figure as the standard. Now set side by side with it the amount of oil at Germany's disposal. Total yearly production from the wells of Greater Germany, including Poland, and Germany's own sources of synthetic fuel amounts to 2,800,000 tons. This is a figure obtained from oil authorities in Europe. Added to this figure is an aggregate yearly budget from Rumania and Russia amounting to 1,650,000 tons. The combined sum is about 4,500,000 tons a year, as compared with an estimated war year need of 12,000,000 tons.

But there is another item, i. e., stocks. In preparing for this war the Germans accumulated oil as well as other raw materials. How much has been stocked is again the subject of intelligent guesswork. In Europe I asked the question of all the oil experts in the Netherlands and Britain, and the average of the estimates was 3,000,000 tons. (The Petroleum Times currently puts the reserves even lower.) Possibly the loot picked up in Scandinavia and the Low Countries might total another 1,000,000 tons. Thus the Blitzkrieg was opened with the expenditure of oil at the rate of 12,000,000 tons a year on a reserve and current supply which cannot be more than 8,500,000 tons.

These are the dimensions of the gambler's throw that Herr Hitler has hazarded in his Blitzkrieg. It follows that military consumption would have to be restricted already in the first year. This would be the beginning of the end. And so Herr Hitler is staking everything on victory before summer is out. To hold out until then the Allies will have to invoke a spirit that comes from no mundane well. It was this that the Finns invoked, and they held up a machine with an elan that proved that the day of miracles isn't over.

Parachutes Make Unhappy Landing On French Soil

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—A small band of British and French soldiers was reported tonight to have wiped out German parachute attackers, armed with sub-machine guns, dropped on a small French village behind the Western Front.

The British were said to have been armed only with rifles.

The Air Ministry announced that 16 members of the ground staff of a Royal Air Force squadron had stopped to rest at the village, weary from 17 hours on the road, when at dusk German bombers came roaring over the rooftops.

The bombers flew around until night fell and then dropped the parachutists.

The R. A. F. men, joined by a few French soldiers resting at nearby Estaminet, set out in search of the Nazi machine-gnnners, the Air Ministry said, and there followed a house-to-house fight through the village.

By daybreak every parachutist was disposed of the Air Ministry announcement said.

First Red Cross Ship of War Off to Europe Early in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24 — The first Red Cross mercy ship of the present war will sail from Jersey City, N. J., around June 1, loaded with supplies for wounded soldiers and needy refugees in France and Belgium, Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, announced today.

Insufficiency of regular transportation facilities combined with increasingly urgent pleas for aid has led the Red Cross to charter a ship from the U. S. Maritime Commission. The boat will be either the "Artegas" or the "McKeesport," now under charter to the United States lines.

Supplies to be shipped include clothing for men, women and children, soap, cooking utensils, gauze, and a wide variety of foodstuffs. The list of foodstuffs, worked out carefully by Red Cross experts in mass feeding, include dried fruits, soups, canned milk, canned vegetables and meats, salmon and other staples.

"The Red Cross ship," Mr. Davis explained, "will take supplies to supplement those which our representatives are buying in France to meet the most immediate needs. Wayne Chatfield Taylor, our European delegate, reports that French stores will soon be exhausted because of the influx of more than 5,000,000 French and Belgian refugees and evacuees.

$600,000 Sent to France

"These pitiful victims of inhuman warfare need everything we can supply—clothes, food and shelter. We already have cabled $600,000 to Wayne Taylor to distribute through the French Red Cross and other agencies which are working night and day to cope with this gigantic problem, surpassing anything we witnessed in the first fall. World War. At the same time we have been buying supplies here in America, more than $1,000,000 worth.

Funds now being collected by the Red Cross in its $10,000,000 war relief drive, Mr. Davis said, will be used in all countries that need it and have asked for it.

Richard F. Allen, manager of the eastern area of the Red Cross, will leave by plane Saturday for Europe, accompanied by two assistants, Paul Thorne, formerly of Clarksburg, W. Va., and William Giblin, who has been Red Cross General Field Representative in Massachusetts.

Red Cross Shipments

Mr. Allen will share direction of all American Red Cross relief work in the war-torn countries with Mr. Taylor, establishing headquarters in Bordeaux where he will establish a Red Cross warehouse to receive and distribute supplies.

Among large Red Cross shipments to Europe have been:

A million cakes of soap to Finland and Poland. The soap was donated by the Hershey Chocolate Company, of Hershey, Pa.

Approximately 147,000 pounds of powdered milk to Poland.

This week the Red Cross cabled 25,000,000 francs for use by the French Red Cross and other agencies trying to cope with the gigantic refugee problem. A similar amount will probably be sent again in a few days.

Women in 2,000 Red Cross chapters in this country have already made 500,000 articles of wearing apparel from material purchased by the Red Cross. Red Cross shipments of clothing and blankets have been going abroad since last fall.

Two Brooklyn Gang Members Await Penalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Harry Maione and Frank Annamdando, a leader and one of the members of the murder-by-contract gang, are back in Kings County Prison today pending their sentencing on May 27 by Judge Franklin Taylor in Kings County Court, where they were found guilty by a blue-ribbon jury yesterday of the murder of George Rudnick, a police informer, on May 25, 1937.

The verdict against the two gangsters carried with it a mandatory capital punishment penalty. These are the first convictions in the murder-by-contract investigation begun by William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, 10 weeks ago which has allegedly connected the syndicate with approximately 55 murders in various parts of the country, but mainly in New York City and Sullivan County, this State. The jury deliberated only two hours before returning its verdict.

The chief witness against the gangsters was Abe Reles, another leader of the gang, who turned State's evidence. Burton B. Turkus, Assistant District Attorney, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. O'Dwyer said his next move against the murder ring would be the trial of Martin Goldstein, another alleged leader of the syndicate, and Harry Strauss, alleged "trigger-man," for the murder of Irving Feinstein last year, which is scheduled for next month. Louis Maione, Harry Maione's brother, and Carl Goldstein, brother of Martin Goldstein, are being held in $50,000 bail each as material witnesses.

At the same time it has been announced that Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, who is serving a 14-year term at Leavenworth Penitentiary on a narcotics charge, has been indicted by the Brooklyn Grand Jury on a murder charge with five other racketeers.

Allies Receive Fighting Planes Ordered in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—More than 2,300 of the American-built fighting planes ordered by England and France since shortly before the war started are reported to have been delivered. Responsible sources say that partly filled orders included 3,000 planes for France and 3,100 for England, and that negotiations are being made for the purchase of an additional 4,000.

Deliveries generally are made on schedule, according to the Allied Purchasing Commission, while in some cases, according to American manufacturers, they are ahead of schedule. Vought-Sikorsky dive bombers are being considered in negotiations for further purchases, it is said. Both France and England have ordered bombers, training planes and pursuit planes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

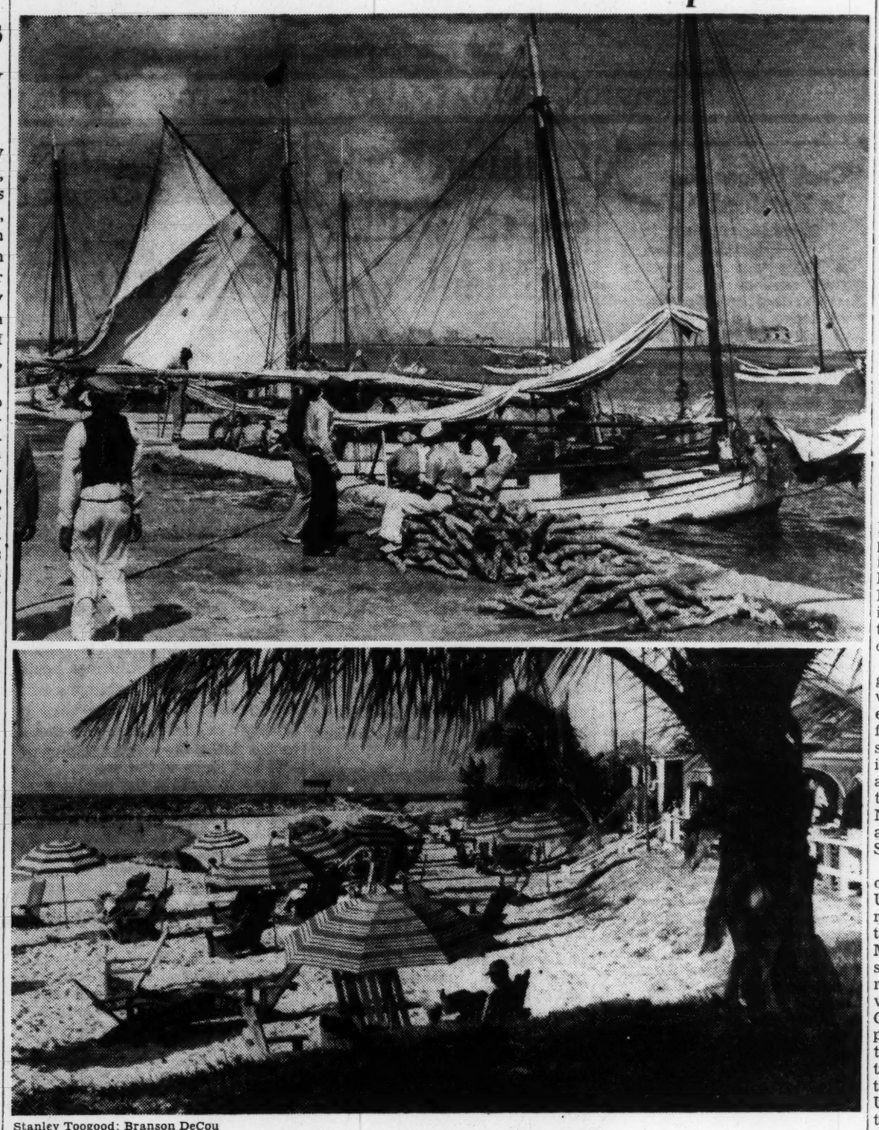
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

In the Bahamas' Restful Atmosphere



Stanley Toogood; Branson DeCou

Everyday Scenes for the Tourist

Upper—Sponge wharf at Nassau. Lower—Paradise Beach at Nassau, showing its colorful parasols.

Tropical Resorts in Bid for Tourists

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tropical resorts such as Florida, Nassau, and Bermuda are bending every effort to attract summer vacationists to their respective regions this year. No longer is a tropical resort considered just a place to go in the winter time. Careful surveys of average summer temperatures in these areas show that thermometers don't go much higher than those in most northern temperate zones.

For the past few years vacationists taking holidays during June, July, and August have turned to tropical resorts for their recreation. Last year was a record summer season for Florida and Bermuda. Nassau, with the Cunard White Star liner Lancastria operating attractive cruises from New York to the Island, enjoyed a most successful season.

An announcement which is creating considerable interest among cruise enthusiasts is the one recently issued by Alton B. Snarp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, whereby the S. S. Acadia will make a series of vacation cruises this summer between New York and Nassau. The first sailing from New York will be Saturday, June 15, and will be followed by cruises on successive Saturdays during the summer through September 7.

The present schedule calls for the S. S. Acadia to arrive directly at the dock in Nassau every Tuesday morning. She will remain there until Wednesday, so that round-trip cruise passengers will be enabled to enjoy a full day and night in Nassau. The ship will arrive in New York on Friday providing a series of six-day, all-expense cruises for as little as $65. A number of inexpensive all-expense cruise-tours, including a special 13-day Cruise Tour providing one week in Nassau for two-week vacationists, also have been arranged.

Nassau, Miami, and Havana also will be special cruise destinations of the Munargo Line Company. Cruises of 12 days for $120, including shore excursions, will be available throughout the summer on the American flag liner Munargo.

Monitor Travel Talks

Faster Rail Service

Faster overnight service to Colorado, and two-nights service, St. Louis to California, effective June 2, has been announced by the Missouri Pacific Lines. The new service to Colorado will clip about five hours off present schedules, while the service to San Francisco will be speeded up seven hours. The new train will be called the Scenic Limited and will be hauled by newly rebuilt 5,300 class locomotives between St. Louis and Pueblo. The passenger cars between St. Louis and Denver will include a de luxe grill coach, de luxe coach, diner, lounge, tourist and standard sleepers. With inauguration of this new service the Missouri Pacific will have for the first time in years a St. Louis-San Francisco train with running time equalling that of non-extra fare service through the Chicago Gateway.

Dude Yachting

"Dudes" or amateur sailors now are being "signed on" as paying guests on the old-time schooners, windjammers and sailing ships which make up the fleet of Capt. Frank Swift whose home port is Camden, Maine. Passengers are given a chance to haul at the halyards and sheets, to stand a trick at the wheel or to just lie in the sun and loaf and feel the ship scudding along under full canvas. These schooners sail every Monday from Camden for seven and 14 day cruises. They do not follow fixed itineraries but, according to tide and wind, go where the voyage will be most interesting. Nights, as a rule, are spent at anchor. Most cabins are fitted with two bunks. The guests are expected to care for their own cabins and furnish their own blankets. The cost averages around $5 to $6 per day.

More Skiing

For those ski devotees who never get enough of this winter sport Wendy Hilty, popular Plymouth, N. H. ski instructor, in conjunction with the Grace Line, will take a limited group of skiers with him to Chile this summer for what he terms "the best skiing in the world." The group now forming will be comprised of young men and women college skiers and other members of the younger set who will satisfy their desire for skiing this summer in the Andes. The group is scheduled to sail June 28 on the Grace Liner Santa Elena. The southbound sailing will be one of the first on which the Grace Line is introducing student third class, which includes numerous first-class privileges, at a moderate cost.

Fireworks at San Francisco Fair To Be Lit by Byrd Antarctic Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—There will be lights, gaiety, and music on Treasure Island the night of May 25 when the world gets its first after-dark glimpse of the new streamlined 1940 Golden Gate International Exposition, which last year thrilled thousands of people by its beautiful night lighting.

At 8:18 Pacific time, 12:18 Boston time, President Roosevelt from Washington will address the exposition crowds and turn on the vast lighting system.

From the Byrd Expedition in Antarctica will come the electric impulse setting off a fireworks salute to the Island.

Susannah Foster of the films will use her rarely high soprano voice to trip the relays that will throw the switches for the Island's searchlights.

Overhead three radio announcers in a United Airlines plane will be telling the world of the brilliant scene. On the Island a 50-piece orchestra will be playing gypsy and Spanish music for the throngs.

Those who cannot attend the Exposition's night opening in person can do so by radio over a CBS transcontinental hookup from 6:30 to 7 Pacific time, 10:30 to 11, Boston time. The President's speech, the Byrd Expedition's part, and the air description of the island will come over an NBC transcontinental hookup, 8 to 9 o'clock Pacific time, 12 to 1 o'clock, Boston time.

On the programs will be heard also Marshall Dill, President of the Exposition, Gov. Culbert Olson, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, George Creel, United States Commissioner to the Exposition, other dignitaries and Hollywood celebrities.

"Lights, curtain, music!"

British Labor Party Selects New Leader

LONDON, May 24 (AP) — The Parliamentary Labor Party elected Mr. Hastings Bertrand Lees-Smith Acting Chairman in the House of Commons May 22 after reaffirming confidence in Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and former Opposition leader. Major Attlee, now a member of the Inner War Cabinet, relinquishes for the time being active leadership of the party.

High School Students Use City Manager Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPBELL, Calif.—A new system of government based on the city manager plan was recently adopted by the student body of the Campbell Union High School.

Legislative authority is vested in a council of seven members elected from the junior and senior classes. The council appoints the student manager, who is the chief executive officer, and the various commissioners of the different activities from the school at large. A "C" average must be maintained to hold office, and a recall is provided to remove officers who prove inefficient.

Mexico Guards Entry Ports Against 'Fifth Columnists'

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexican immigration authorities have sent special agents to entry ports to check reports that an extraordinary number of Germans and Communists of various nationalities have entered the country recently.

The action was taken as Government forces watched closely for any "fifth column" maneuvers.

Foreign sources said four known German intelligence agents had arrived recently, and observers noted an increasing number of Germans at Mexico City tea rooms.

President Cardenas has denied, however, that Mexico is a "camp of subversive activities."

Nazis Assail U. S.

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—"Down with Democracy" is the shout of Nazi propaganda spreading over Mexico. The United States and Great Britain are the chief targets of the Nazi attack. A neutral Mexico is its objective, but a Mexico leaning toward totalitarianism and antagonistic to the United States.

Spearhead of the Nazi propaganda drive now, as in the last war, is friction between the United States and Mexico. This is fomented by a constant stream of stories threatening Mexico with invasion by the United States and annexation. Such past events as the annexation of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California are revived as proof of United States imperialistic designs.

The invasion and bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1914 by the United States Navy is constantly recalled by Nazi propaganda as the most recent attempt to subject Mexico to United States rule. Such stories do not, however, give the real reason for this incident, which was to prevent the entry of a German boat loaded with arms to promote the revolution which was then going on here. The German tactic then, as now, was to cause trouble in Mexico and distract the United States from sending aid to the Allies. It was successful in that it led to the Pershing expedition into Northern Mexico, in pursuit of Pancho Villa.

Propagandists Busy

Germany's meddling in Mexico during the last war eventually led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany when it was discovered here that the German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Berrnstorff, had offered Mexico the return of the annexed southwestern States if Mexico would enter the war on the side of Germany. The bribe the Germans are now offering to Mexico has not been determined, but that they are dedicating themselves day and night to building up hatred for the United States is revealed in their propaganda here.

Chief of the Nazi propaganda and of the Gestapo here is Arthur Dietrich, brother of Dr. Otto Dietrich, who ranks next to Dr. Joseph Goebbels in the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda. Herr Dietrich is press attaché to the German Legation, the only foreign propaganda agent in Mexico with diplomatic rank. He has been operating here for three years, after acting as military attaché at the German Legation in Burgos, Spain, in 1936.

Herr Dietrich has headquarters apart from the German Legation and maintains a large staff, including two German newspaper men sent out from Berlin three months ago to aid him. He has his own printing press and employs both Germans and Mexicans as his agents in distributing propaganda.

This propaganda, giving the German version of the war and of diplomatic events, is distributed by direct mail and indirectly by German salesmen and business houses throughout the Republic. It is supplemented by newspaper articles, editorials and misleading headlines, all paid for and published in the Mexican press. Estimated cost of the German propaganda is 30,000 pesos ($5,000) monthly, which is collected by levy upon the local German colony and business houses.

Most effective instrument of Nazi propaganda is the weekly magazine Timon, published here. Its president is Cesar Calvo, a Cuban, and its director is José Vasconcelos, one of the most brilliant Mexican intellectuals. Señor Vasconcelos, who was exiled from the United States two years ago, is violently anti-North American, and writes scintillating and devastating attacks upon the United States and its whole culture.

British Also Assailed

The British Government is relentlessly attacked in Timon for its colonial policy, its controversy with Mexico over the oil expropriation, and its "Judaism." The Nazis also accuse the Roosevelt Government of being "Yankee-Jewish exploiters," and the whole story of Jewish persecution is kept alive in their propaganda against the democracies. France comes in for little censure, but is referred to as "pobre Francia—poor France," the victim of the British octopus.

Inflammatory posters demanding Mexican neutrality and attacking the democracies are also a part of the Nazi press scheme. These are put out by two supposedly Mexican organizations, Vanguardia Naçional, and Comite Patriotica Pro-Neutralidad. The front man for both is Adolfo Leon Ossorio, a Venezuelan exile operating as an agitator in Mexico for many years. Señor Ossorio has long served as a Nazi agent here and has been jailed for his agitating and demands for the persecution of the Jews.

The Nazi propaganda follows the same line as that of the Communists here, with the exception of the anti-Jewish attack which is not sponsored by the Communists.

Division Over Dewey Arises Anew in Party in His State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Dissension within the Republican Party in New York State over Thomas E. Dewey's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination next month continued to flare today, with Kenneth F. Simpson, National Committeeman, and Edwin F. Jaeckle, State Committee Chairman, divided over calling of caucuses to select a Chairman and other officers of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia and to pick members of the committees on resolutions, credentials, rules and order of business, and permanent organization. The caucus moreover would nominate two members of the National Committee.

Mr. Simpson is against the Dewey nomination; Mr. Jaeckle is one of the leaders of the campaign to make Mr. Dewey the Republican standardbearer.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Jaeckle sent letters to the 92 state delegates pursuant to a general request by John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, that all State Chairmen and National Committee members arrange caucuses in their respective states to choose members of the resolutions committee in advance of the convention.

Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, National Committeewoman, mailed a letter on May 21 asking the delegates whether they approved Mr. Hamilton's proposal for the selection of members of an unofficial resolutions committee in advance of the convention and if so, whom they preferred to represent New York State. The letter also asked whether the delegates would prefer a formal meeting instead of a poll by mail.

Mr. Jaeckle, in return, sent letters to the delegates enclosing blank petitions for them to sign authorizing him to call a caucus of the delegates.

At the same time, Mr. Simpson replied to an attack on him by Mr. Jaeckle, who had characterized him as "politically unreliable."

"I am surprised that the State Chairman should have thus intemperately attacked me as a member of the National Committee," he said. "It would indicate that his 'purge' plans are not going very well. For my part, I have thus far refrained and, unless circumstances justify my doing so, shall refrain from making or inspiring directly or indirectly any personal attack on Mr. Jaeckle. . . .

"My only interest is in Republican success this fall. The hourly headlines on events in Europe transcend all party factionalism and make more imperative than ever the maintenance of a united Republican party and the strongest available presidential candidate to be selected in Philadelphia."

Meanwhile Dewey forces here voiced elation over the showing their candidate made in the New Jersey presidential preference primary on May 21.

J. Russel Sprague, manager of Mr. Dewey's campaign, saw in his candidate's gains in Kentucky and Montana a "growing trend for Mr. Dewey."

N. Y. Salvation Army Singing Trio Offered Training by Opera Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Orpheus has stepped down to Forty-second Street. In New York, where all things happen, a "star" of the Metropolitan Opera has offered to give singing lessons to three Salvation Army lassies and has been accepted.

The Salvation Army has received many strange gifts in its long history, but when Paul Althouse, leading American heroic tenor of the Metropolitan, wrote a letter offering free vocal instruction to the trio of hymn singers who perform in the Forty-second Street booth between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, it was perhaps the first time topnotch vocal training has been offered members of the Army.

"Offhand," Mr. Althouse wrote, "I cannot think of any singer or group of singers entrusted with a more formidable task than that of these ladies whose performances are intended as a medium for enlisting the interest of so vast an audience in so great a cause. For this reason and because these ladies, heard daily by more persons than are likely to gather at any one time in an opera house or concert hall, let alone a church, are among the most prominent musical representatives of a musical metropolis, it seems to me that some effort should be made to match the musical qualities of their work with its spiritual qualities."

A quick and enthusiastic acceptance of the offer was made by Capt. Charles Talmadge, Commander of the Salvation Army's Times Square Corps, whose wife is one of the singers.

Travel

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LAKE PLACID IN THE ADIRONDACKS

World Rehabilitation Clubwomen's Concern

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24—World organization for an orderly society is going to be studied as never before by American clubwomen as the result of a decision made by the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in session here.

This body, representing 15,000 clubs in all parts of the United States, adopted a resolution calling on the Federation to undertake "an intensive study program on the subject of world rehabilitation." Such study, according to the statement, is to include "various proposals for a permanent world society wherein the moral and spiritual values will be accepted as the framework of civilization."

The resolution urged the women to give their support also to a drive "against the enemies of democracy—fear, prejudice, and hate—to the end that a world of law and order may prevail."

Democratic Processes Win

Adoption of this resolution unanimously was in itself a victory for the democratic process, speakers observed. For only the day before this action, it had appeared that there was a sharp seemingly irreconcilable difference of opinion on this very subject. A resolution signed by four department chairmen and apparently approved by a majority of the convention met with strong opposition from the Illinois delegation on the floor. These members held that the resolution went too far in favoring United States participation on world organization. Had the resolution been put to a vote, it would very likely have been passed over the minority opposition, but such action would have left hard feeling and a divided organization, it was feared; and as Mrs. Frederick Beggs, Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation pointed out, this would have been no way to work for the objective of the resolution, namely, world order. "The structure of peace, if it is ever to be built, must be erected on mediation and conciliation through democratic processes," she said.

So the women set about using these processes themselves. The first step was to refer the resolution back to the Committee. Then the Illinois delegation went into a huddle, reconsidered its position, and sent a group headed by its International Relations Chairman, Mrs. Alton G. Hall, of Springfield, Ill., to present its conclusions to the Resolutions Committee of the General Federation.

Learning to Work Together

Long discussion followed. Committee members remained up until four o'clock in the morning, striving to reshape the resolution to meet objections without sacrificing fundamentals. They succeeded. When it was presented to the convention, both sides spoke in its behalf, and there was general rejoicing when it went through without a dissenting vote.

"It shows women are learning how to work together, how to reconcile differences without hard feelings," said a veteran clubwoman. "We have really made progress. But how could we ever hope to work for the peace of the world if we couldn't learn to reach agreements among ourselves? I used to doubt that we ever would, but this experience gives me new hope."

Women, eager to begin the study, asked what materials they could get. Mrs. Beggs told them that an interorganization committee appointed by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War is now at work on a series of publications which would be available to them. The first, on Pan-American relationships, is already out, she said, and a second will soon be off the press.

While world affairs have taken up more attention than usual, as might be expected, the Federation is not forgetting its traditional interest in the arts. A large group session under Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Boston spent yesterday afternoon in a forum given over to "our American culture."

"It is only through a knowledge of the culture of the Country," said Mrs. Schrader, "that we can understand its reason for being and its action at the present time."

One activity of her department, reported by Mrs. Schrader, is a "treasure hunt" throughout the country for folk music, folk dances, folk ballads. Clubwomen are finding the search fruitful and stimulating, the Chairman said.

Prizes for literary achievement among the members were announced by Mrs. Schrader to the Assembly of the Council. First prize in the short-story contest went to Mrs. Paul D. Shafer, of Puyallup, Wash., for her story, "Pioneer Heart"; second prize to Mrs. Margaret B. Ferreira, Maplewood, N. J., for "Or What's Heaven For?"

Drama prize was awarded to Mrs. Hattie B. Maughan, of Logan, Utah, for a folk-play, "Of Goodly Parents." First prize for a comedy was given to Mrs. Newell L. Sims, of Oberlin, Ohio, for a skit, "Her Woman's Intuition." A variety of other prizes were bestowed upon members, including awards in the legislative departments contest in the holding of forums.

California, with 894 forums, took first place, and Kansas was honored because of the large numbers of people who turned out for the forums held in that State. A news-writing contest, sponsored by the Press and Publicity Department under Mrs. Fred R. Lufkin, of Elgin, Ill., was won by Mrs. Don Wilkins of the La Jolla (Calif.) Woman's Club.

College Vote Hits Housemother Idea For Fraternities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford students disapprove of the recommendation that they have house-mothers in their fraternities, according to a recent poll taken on the Stanford campus.

In answer to a recommendation from Dean of Men John Bunn, 72 per cent of the students questioned voted against the idea, 19 per cent favored it, and the balance of 9 per cent "did not know." The fraternity and sorority groups registered the biggest degree of opposition, 93 per cent.

In his annual report, Dean Bunn had said: "I feel sure that if each fraternity would secure a housemother, her presence and influence would add much toward making the house a real home and giving each member a mother to turn to at a time when he is away from his own home."

The Dean of Men had remarked earlier that the fraternity influence had been consistently detrimental to good scholarship, and that he felt the presence and influence of a housemother "would tend to raise the level of our fraternities."

Mormons Providing More Grain Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A unique construction program that has the dual purpose of providing employment for worthy persons, and of establishing crop storage against any future emergencies, is under way in Utah's capital city.

It is the building of a $140,000 grain storage elevator, of about 250,000 bushels capacity, under sponsorship of the Church Welfare organization of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) church.

The elevator is scheduled to be completed early in the summer, in time to handle the first grain harvested.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the eleventh group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

Last Days . . .

Two years ago I discovered Kennebunkport, Maine, and some day I shall go back. For six summer weeks I "took care of" a little seven-year-old girl.

We spent lazy days lying on the sunny beach under a blue and yellow umbrella. Refreshing dips into the water left us tingling all over and glad to play tag before relaxing on the blanket for another nap. At the stroke of 12 we ravenously devoured our lunch and cared little that it was flavored with beach sand.

After supper each night we took a walk in the twilight. Bit by bit we explored the town. Hand-in-hand we strolled along the sea road and drank in the fragrance of the wild roses.

We fell in love at sight with the quaint stone church called "St. Anne's-by-the-Sea." Perhaps it was because of its English name, perhaps it was because of its beauty, or it may have been only because the sea pounded so close that we loved it, but at any rate we always came back. Painters trying to catch the beauty of the scene intrigued us and we always stopped to peek at their pictures.

Our hands tightly clasped, we edged our way out on the sea wall and watched the waves break at our feet.

Several times we visited Booth Tarkington's studio and boat which are filled with fascinating curios. Indeed, it was at this time that I first saw his "Seventeen" at the summer theater.

It was here that I first read Kenneth Robert's "Arundel" with all the delight of reading a book at the very scene where it was laid. I love Kennebunkport and some day I shall return.

Constance Day
4 Main Street,
Leominster, Mass.

. . . Brief Interlude

The ingredients generally considered necessary for a vacation are new and exotic surroundings, hordes of interesting strangers, and a dash of romance or excitement of some kind.

My vacation contained none of these things. It was spent in a small summer resort during its off season. I had a few old friends for my companions and the excitement was as the little boy said when asked what he thought of his pie, "good what there was of it."

In the winter the town settles down on the river bank for its annual sleep. Tourists no longer crowd the shops and beaches. All river commerce ceases until spring. But in this quiet uneventful place I spent the most satisfying vacation of my life.

At last I had time to read all those books I had put aside so long and so hopefully. I reread my old favorites, Dickens, Galsworthy, and Thackeray. For spice I added a soupçon of Millay, Nash, and Parker.

I walked miles through the flat countryside. I walked beside the lake where the ice had piled in great humps as far as the eye could see, making it all strange and unfamiliar. I walked out in rain and back in soft clinging snow to a fire.

I learned to knit. I heard more fine music than I had ever been privileged to hear before, thanks to the Philharmonic and opera broadcasts. And I found that listening to music and knitting slowly were most soothing of all occupations.

The memories I keep, out of this peaceful time, are many: moonlight across stretches of black ice, the indescribable grace of white gulls in the purple twilight of a story winter day, a graceful woman in black playing beautiful music in the center of a shadowy stage and holding a room full of people hushed with her hands, the first pussy willows carried home through heavy snow.

An unusual vacation, perhaps, but it has been a kind of brief interlude in my life which will remain always a perfect memory.

Mary Frances Madden
173½ N. Front Street,
Sarina, Ontario, Canada

Million Stars . . .

Trailers, cars, large and small, overnight tourists, or all summer campers, their homes all tents on the thickly wooded side of Mt. Madison in Dolly Copp Camp near Gorham, N. H., the site of pioneer Dolly Copp's home—this was the setting of my most enjoyable vacation.

The cordial Government ranger invited us to camp indefinitely at no expense. All we needed were our camping equipment and food. Friendly neighbors offered assistance in erecting tents, directed us to firewood, already cut, pointed out swimming pools in the clear mountain stream. After the hot city, how refreshing seemed the pure, mountain air! How we relished the steak and onions cooked on the outdoor grate!

At night the millions of stars pierced the darkness like brilliant diamonds. Never in the city had we seen such a sight.

Tucked away among the pines and firs were 5,000 vacationers, scarcely aware they had neighbors, except for the gleam of campfires, laughter on the night air, and the whiff of an occasional evening snack being toasted. A college professor brought out his papers being prepared for fall classes. Around the fire they were read and discussed with digressions on philosophy, sociology, poetry, literature, drama, interspersed by joyful singing, and a helping of hamburgers.

Each day dawned with glorious freshness. What beautiful memories I have of drives to Evans Notch, through the Gorham White Birch Forest; Pinkham Notch, Glen Ellis Falls; Crawford Notch, up Cannon Mountain (via the cable way) to Franconia Notch, the Flume, and the Old Man of the Mountains. How pleasant were the Saturday dances; movies by the Ranger; church services out of doors.

Lovely days and nights, the expression of true brotherhood, and neighborliness; the mutual love of nature, the glorious stars at night, linger for years in memory.

Walter E. Walsh
58 Winthrop Street,
Winthrop, Mass.

Hull House Celebrates Fiftieth Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hull House, the social settlement founded by a young idealist, Jane Addams, 50 years ago, and now a world-renowned institution with a $1,800,000 plant, is celebrating its golden anniversary this week. A round of conferences, forums and plays is on.

Times and the needs of the polyglot neighborhood have radically changed since Miss Adams went to Halsted Street to be a neighbor to its people, but those who carry on the founder's work believe it was never more needed than today.

"The time was never riper for an institution that stands for freedom of speech, freedom from racial and religious prejudice, and for completee self-expression," said Miss Charlotte Carr, the former New York social work administrator who now directs the work of the Hull House community.

"Our flag is flying for all nations, races, and religions. We won't get swamped by any red-baiting or 'fifth column' activities. They can't scare us." The brown-eyed, friendly head of Hull House, as different a type of person from Miss Addams in manner and temperament as one could find, nevertheless emphasized the fundamentals that the founder of the institution stood for in everything she said in this interview at the opening of anniversary week.

Function Still the Same

Although no follower of tradition, Miss Carr still sees that the function of Hull House today is the same as in the beginning: to provide a proving ground for social democracy.

The specific activities of the house have been changed of late to meet changed conditions, Miss Carr said, but their purpose is identical—to enable citizens to assume their full rights and responsibilities in the community. Fifty years ago they needed to be helped to learn English. Today there are few who cannot speak and write the tongue. But now there is a new set of social laws that the people of the neighborhood want to understand, and instead of teaching English, Hull House provides instruction in social security, housing, and labor legislation and similar topics. "Just different tools," says Miss Carr.

A booklet on the purposes of Hull House in the next 50 years has just been published. Miss Carr says it expresses her views and those of the Hull House staff.

"Government cannot operate democratically nationally if it does not function democratically in the smallest unit of society," it begins. "Thus it is no exaggeration to say that a community like Chicago's near West Side offers a potentially more important battlefield in defense of democracy than the front line trenches of Europe.

Channel for Citizenship

"Hull House as it enters its second 50 years is convinced that it can find no more useful work than the provision of a channel of intelligent, active citizenship for the 140,000 persons in the five square miles of its immediate area. Hull House will play its part in the process of amelioration, but it has an even greater obligation to help those people who have the ability to provide their own good life once they use their own powers."

To this end, Hull House continues to offer activities in the arts and crafts as well as being the meeting place for forums and clubs. So much demand is there for what it has to offer, that it uses 26 buildings—half of them covering two city blocks in Chicago, and the rest in a country place near Waukegan, Ill. Forty-two full-time and 28 part-time paid workers and 165 volunteers directed activities and carried on administration last year.

Many people have had a part in building the fame of Hull House during its 50 years, and many of them came back or sent greetings this week. Hull House welcomed with equal warmth and joy former dwellers in the neighborhood, once poor immigrants, who are now perhaps musicians, stock brokers, business men or teachers; and former volunteer workers who once lived in Hull House and are now in high positions.

Among distinguished persons who have lived at Hull House and given their services to the neighborhood are listed W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor; Prof. John Dewey, philosopher; Gerard Swope, former head of the General Electric Company; Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Benny Goodman, "King of Swing"; and Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Support for Hull House activities in the past has come largely from philanthropists who have given large sums. In the future, said Miss Carr, it seeks to get its help from many small donors and looks for the dollar contribution as the base of its financial structure.

However, it is not forgetting the importance of its benefactors. Dean among them is Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, a close friend of Jane Addams, whose gifts over four decades now thought to exceed $1,000,000, and whose moral support in times when Miss Addams and her settlement were under fire for their liberal views, is considered beyond computation.

Roosevelt Wins Will on Relief; Politics Overshadowed by War

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—The House swept through the big relief bill of $1,111,754,916 yesterday and cleared away another obstacle for prompt adjournment, four weeks before the Republican National Convention meets in Philadelphia.

Never in peace time has the United States come so close to formal opening of a Presidential race with so little attention to it in the papers. War news and preparedness legislation are blotting out political debate, and also assisting Mr. Roosevelt in such matters as the relief bill passed yesterday.

The House vote was 354 to only 21. Mr. Roosevelt won his will at practically every point, more particularly in the request that he have discretion to spend the $975,650,000 WPA items in eight months beginning July 1, if he so desires, rather than extend it through the fiscal year. The bill permits employment of 1,950,000 on WPA relief next year, compared to an average of 2,042,000 this year.

Republicans had expected defeat but anticipated making the bill a rallying point for the party, just before the convention by centering national attention upon it. Instead of this it has been its inevitable fate to be relegated to back pages in the war crisis. Again and again the Administration triumphed; several amendments were defeated on almost straight party lines, as the 181 to 114 vote eliminating limitation on Federal contribution on all WPA construction projects to $50,000, and a similar vote refusing to turn relief control back to the States.

In passing the relief bill, with a roar of voice votes, the House amended it to exempt Communists, members of Nazi Bund organizations, and anyone who advocated overthrow of the Government by any means, from receiving WPA aid. It paid no heed to protests that the clause was unconstitutional since it would debar anyone who wanted a change in Government, by legal or other means, from relief rolls.

Postponement Not Favored

Congressional leaders still expect to have the momentous 76th session of Congress over and out of the way in a fortnight with the Republican convention opening a fortnight later. An advance meeting of the Republican Policy Committee may make the gap between close of Congress and opening of convention even shorter. There has been talk of postponing the convention but little response to the plan yet among Republican leaders.

The pressing nature of the political situation has started a drive to smoke out Mr. Roosevelt on his third term intentions. It is this, in large part, which caused Alf M. Landon to raise the issue so vigorously Wednesday when he left the White House. It may be raised again by Herbert Hoover when he gives the radio address on Monday which was previously scheduled for Sunday, the day after the Roosevelt "fireside chat." The Republican National Committee described the forthcoming speech as of "the utmost importance."

The legislative session is tending to blend into the political campaign with the thoughts of the voters centered on neither. The Nation's eyes are on Europe, and its interest in Washington is devoted primarily to the rush of the emergency preparedness program. Legislatively, the Senate has done most of its work on the Army-Navy bills in record-breaking time, and the House will now pick up the job where the Senate left off, and probably proceed with equal celerity.

Other Bills' Chances

Under these circumstances other legislative matters are being slighted or forgotten. Half a dozen bills designed to curtail New Deal power and whittle at New Deal social changes have been tacitly dropped. There will be a wild last-minute scramble to jam some of these through. It is the subway traffic legislative melee that always accompanies the end of a Congress to catch the last seat.

Some bills are making progress. The Hatch clean-politics bill, already through the Senate, will be reported out of the House Tuesday, it is believed. The conservative House Judiciary Committee has delayed the bill in an effort to kill it. But it may yet emerge to be passed, and thereby curtail political activity of State employees paid with Federal funds.

A bill with much more dubious chances is the La Follette proposal to outlaw "oppressive labor practices." The bill to end these alleged practices is receiving nonpartisan opposition in the Senate where Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia assailed it yesterday. So complicated is the bill, they charge, that it would increase the cost of the defense program, and make difficult counter-espionage activity against subversive elements. The House seems in no mood to pass the proposal.

Third Term Gets Majority

WASHINGTON (AP)—The third term movement gathered in Vermont's six Democratic national convention votes May 23 and thereby gave President Roosevelt an actual convention majority of pledged and semi-pledged delegates.

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French Offers to Italy Reported

ROME, May 24 (AP)—Allied offers of concessions to Premier Mussolini in the hope of keeping Italy non-belligerent were reported today in Italian quarters to be of little effect.

Observers said the French had secretly offered Italy special rights in Asia, special facilities through the Suez Canal and a free port at Jibuti, French Somaliland, the only rail outlet to Italy's Ethiopian empire.

Signor Mussolini, however, was quoted as saying the concessions are "too little and too late."

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 24—Fascist Italy today celebrated that force which it places above pacts, alliances, or international systems—Italian nationalism.

With issues of peace or war hanging in the balance, the day was devoted to stimulating the patriotic fervor on which the Government depends to unify all groups and opinions behind its leadership.

Today was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which Italy entered the World War—as one of the Allies.

The occasion consequently was celebrated "in reverse."

In the course of numerous observances the Allies were mentioned only as targets of abuse. Moreover, by ironic coincidence, it was only three days ago that the nation celebrated a converse occasion, for a year ago Tuesday the Axis military alliance or pact of steel, was signed in Berlin. Orators and newspaper columnists rose to the challenge of the occasion Tuesday, and today it was abundantly apparent that they were emphasizing nationalism as the one factor which could bridge the gap and give consistent meaning to the wto anniversaries. The tradition of sacrifice for greatness of country and empire was the one theme large enough to convince men who had marched against Germany a quarter of a century ago that they and their children would be serving the same noble cause if called to fight at the side of Germany tomorrow.

'Eve of Decisive Events'

For instance the Royal Academy sent Premier Mussolini a message pledging its energies in the service of the country "on the eve of decisive events for the nation's destinies." Fascist University students at Turin were told that they stood on the eve of war which "will break the chains still imposed on the country, will open the gates of Gibralter and Suez, and again will name the Mediterranean 'our sea.'"

Authorities have announced a civilian mobilization law would be published next week after being rushed through the Fascist Chamber and Senate. It provides that women and girls from 14 to 60 and boys and men from 14 to 90 not engaged in military service could be drafted under "war discipline" for work in public utilities, government offices and factories essential to the "life, defense and resistance of the nation."

In view of the strongly pro German character of the propaganda here some weeks ago today's emphasis discloses a new approach. The effort now is to create the broadest possible basis of national unity. Everything possible is being done to stress the Italian rather than the Germanic features of the present crisis.

This week opened in Milan with a speech by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, announced as the first part of the observance of the steel pact anniversary. It was noticed, however, that no reference either to the axis or to Germany was contained in the Ciano text. Then on Tuesday the newspapers marked the actual anniversary of the date with martial enthusiasm, reflecting with unquestionable accuracy the bonds of steel which bind interests of the two countries at present. Popolo di Roma, the Duce's journalistic spokesman, for example, said "The pact will function still more vigorously and decisively in the immediate future. To a common enemy we have common aversions." Nevertheless these commentaries are not given scaring headlines and prominent display which fill entire front pages when the Government wishes to create a big popular occasion. It was left for today's celebration, which is chiefly patriotic and anti-Ally, to bring organized Italy into the streets for demonstrative full holiday parade.

Axis Still Strong

Moreover there is no slightest diminution of the effectiveness of the Axis alliance in point of actual fact. If anything it is strengthened since the German successes on the west front. The only question is what role Italy will play in carrying out of Axis plans—whether with arms or military threats or economic supplies. The first of these alternatives is definitely accepted by the Rome correspondent of the London Times this week. He informed his newspapers "it was no longer a question whether Italy would enter the war, merely of when." It is likewise reported from Berlin that the majority of observers there believed Italy's time for marching is at hand.

There is another group of more doubtful observers here, who are still keeping their fingers halfcrossed. These are diplomats and correspondents who continued to tell their Governments and newspapers until Saturday, May 11, that Italy was still inclining toward peace in the immediately predictable future. That day, with Germans driving through Belgium, with measures taken to enforce popular discipline in Italy, and with organized demonstrators imposing their will in the streets, they began to hedge their reports. They still remain in doubt, though often it is agonized doubt today.

British Negotiator

Moreover it is not to be overlooked that Sir Wilfred Greene, chairman of the British delegation of the Anglo-Italian joint standing committee arrived in Rome two days ago. He is here to negotiate with the Italian Government over blockade grievances detailed in a long bitter report a fortnight ago. Moreover E. W. Playfair is still doggedly continuing Britain's discussions, looking toward unsnarling trade relations between the two countries. These Anglo-Italian maneuvers are exceedingly difficult to interpret. They have repeatedly been turned on and off by both parties since the start of the war, as it suited the immediate needs and policies of each country. Present discussions should be considered in the light of this highly uncertain background.

What is more significant in the view of those who remain undecided as to Italy's intentions is the essential difference between war for Germans and war for Italy. The former is predominantly land war, the latter chiefly sea war. Merely because Germany has weakened the Allied land positions in France is no reason why the separate Allied sea colonial strength in the Mediterranean should be greatly diminished. Counting on a German victory as Italians do, it still remains possible for Italy to gain Mediterranaen ends without fighting if the Axis should desire it.

If Italy were supplying Germany with far more materials and equipment than is now thought possible Germany might in return insist on removal of Allied naval power and bases from the Mediterranean as a peace term. Italy would then be free to expand at leisure. These considerations are being repeated here in neutral circles not to deny the likelihood of war, which all grant an imminent possibility, but to guard against yielding completely to the thesis of the inevitability of Italian entry into the war.

Trip of Liner Rex Reported Canceled

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 24

Shipping circles here today said they had heard that the scheduled sailing of the Italian liner Rex from Genoa May 29 had been postponed indefinitely. There was no confirmation from other sources.

New York, May 24

The Italian Line said today that while it had not heard from Italy about the postponement of the liner Rex's sailing, "It may be assumed safely that it is not due to anything connected with the war situation, but rather due to traffic reasons."

"Owing to the temporary suspension of transit visas it is obvious that the Rex would have had hardly any passengers to carry to the United States," Italo Verrando, General Manager of the Line, said in a formal statement.

Hitler Guarantees Kaiser Protection In 3-Point Letter

WITH THE WESTERN GERMAN ARMIES (AP)—Adolf Hitler sent a personal letter to former Kaiser Wilhelm when German forces occupied the Netherlands, a high German officer disclosed May 24.

When Doorn, residence of Wilhelm, was occupied May 14, a Colonel appeared at the castle just after noon with a three-point letter in which Hitler wrote:

1. The German ex-Kaiser and his entourage enjoy the protection of the German army.
2. He may remain at Doorn if he chooses.
3. Should the army withdraw, German police will look to his safety. Wilhelm replied that he would remain at Doorn.

Gen. Giraud Prisoner In Villa in Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, a prisoner of war identified by the Germans as the commander of the broken Ninth French Army, is in custody with his staff at a villa somewhere in Germany.

Pictures were circulated in Berlin showing the General being helped out of a plane.

General Giraud, according to German accounts, was captured with his aides at the front three days ago.

The German press recalls that this is Giraud's second experience as a war prisoner. In the World War Giraud, then a Captain, was wounded and captured in 1914 but escaped in 1917 to return to the fighting.

Outline of Day's War Tactics

By a Staff Artist

Germans Push Drive; the French Counterattack

The two arms of the German advance are indicated, one from the south pushing up through Boulogne, the other from the north heading for Ostend in an attempt to join with the southern army, cutting off the Allied forces to the east. French forces around Cambrai and Amiens are shown counterattacking.

Germans Take Boulogne in Drive to Coast

Continued from Page 1

German attacks and themselves counter-attacked. The positions were said to have remained relatively the same overnight.

The French push into the southern sections of Amiens yesterday was maintained, the French spokesman said. French action was said to have thrown back German outposts and to have established strong French positions from which German units were being mopped up.

The Germans met with "little or no success" in fighting farther eastward south of Sedan near Attigny on the Aisne River, the spokesman reported.

Meanwhile British Air Ministry communiques told how the Royal Air Force on the night of May 22 carried out its most effective series of raids against Germany since the start of the war.

They said British planes dropped 100 bombs on the headquarters of a German tank division; blew up an ammunition train at the German town of Geldern, near the Netherlands frontier; shattered roads and railway tracks along the supply lines of the German offensive, and ranged into the heart of Germany as far as Leipzig, 300 miles from Germany's western border.

The German high command communiqué follows:

"The region of Northern France and Belgium in which the enemy armies are encircled was further tightened by successful attacks of German troops on all sides.

"In Flanders German divisions broke through the fortified Scheldt (River) position and advanced as far as the western embankment of the Lys (River).

"Tournai was taken. The French fortress at Maubeuge, lying behind the front, is in German hands after the capture of the last fortified works.

"In the Artois region, German troops conquered Loretto Heights, northwest of Arras which were hotly contested during the World War.

"Strong German armored forces which are advancing between Arras and the sea northward yesterday neared the French channel ports.

"A weak enemy advance from the south toward Amiens was repelled. Otherwise there were no special events on the southern front.

Traffic Facilities Raided

"Strong units of the Air Force supported the Army's fight against enemy armies encircled in the Belgian and French region. On the southern front also the Air Force raided traffic facilities, transport movements, and troop concentrations.

"During armed reconnaissance of the coast a large war vessel, which probably was a cruiser, and destroyers were hit by heavy bombs off Boulogne. Our airplanes encountered strong anti-aircraft defense.

"Furthermore, we succeeded in sinking six loaded transports.

"Additional information received revealed that, during desperate enemy attempts to break through southward on May 21 and 22, 56 enemy tanks were destroyed by other means.

"Yesterday's air losses total 49 planes, of which 25 were shot down in air fights, eight by anti-aircraft guns, and the rest were destroyed on the ground.

"Sixteen German planes are missing.

Action at Narvik

"At Narvik, the Air Force successfully raided compact ground targets such as tent encampments, mule columns, troop concentrations and disembarkations.

"One cruiser and one transport were damaged by bomb hits.

"Last night the opponent again made flights over Western and Southwestern Germany, repeating aimless bomb droppings on non-military targets."

In two weeks the flying German columns had advanced 200 miles to the French Channel port of Boulogne, at England's doorstep.

The Times of London underscored the gravity of Britain's position in an editorial calling for the immediate appointment of a director of defense to co-ordinate the home forces in the event England becomes a decisive battleground for the first time since the year 1066.

To counter the threatened Blitzkrieg invasion, whether it is launched with parachute troops or with forces rushed across the narrow Channel in speedboats, England has formidable home defenses.

The British believed that the divisions which have been training quietly and have been deployed in strategic centers could, with the help of the home defense battalions made up of ex-service men, the Dominion troops already here, and the newly-organized local defense volunteers, destroy any force the Nazis would be able to throw upon the island.

Sweden's Blackout Is Lifted

GOTEBORG, Sweden, May 24 (AP)—Lifting of the blackout from all Sweden was ordered, effective today, amid an easing of alarm provoked by the European war. Blackout of the entire country was ordered on May 12, after Germany's invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium, for an indefinite period.

Fresh incidents nevertheless continued to emphasize the nearness of the conflict swirling in Western Europe.

Several German planes yesterday were seen over Swedish territory, near the Norwegian border, and one drew the fire of the Swedish neutrality guard as it dropped down to about 300 feet. The trespasser was not hit.

A British bomber yesterday morning attacked a German steamer outside the Danish town of Helsingor, across narrow Oresund from the Swedish town of Halsingborg.

German antiaircraft batteries swung into action but the outcome of the battle could not be determined from here.

Rich Farm Area In France Held By Reich Units

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture said today that the German-held portion of Northern France, said to include five of the nation's 90 Provinces, represented one of the most important agricultural sections of that country.

The Provinces were said to comprise France's largest sugar, wheat and flax producing sections.

The Department offered no comment on whether it expected a loss of this farming area to cause France to turn to the United States for increased supplies of agricultural commodities.

Warship Launching Guarded on River

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP)—Precautions to keep prying eyes at a distance during the launching June 1 of the 35,000-ton Washington, first battleship addition to the United States Navy since 1921, were disclosed today. Shipping will be banned from the Delaware River for two miles up and down for two hours before and after the floating fortress slides down the ways at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. New Jersey State Police will patrol the opposite shore of the river. Only persons with passes will be admitted to the Yard. Photographers will be limited in views they may take.

The Washington and a sister ship, the North Carolina, to be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 13, are rated as more powerful than any existing battleship in the United States Navy. Each will have a 5,000-mile cruising range, will carry 1,450 officers and men, and will mount nine 16-inch guns in three turrets.

The Washington's keel was laid June 14, 1938. Completion of the $65,000,000 vessel was not expected until July, but work was rushed in line with the wish of President Roosevelt that naval construction be expedited.

Admiral in Oslo

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The return of Admiral Eric Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Fleet, to German-held Oslo has stirred speculation here on what part naval and air bases and the concentration of troops in Norway might be playing in German plans for an invasion of England.

Some reports said Germany is ready to employ exceptionally large flying boats in the transport of troops from Norway as well as numerous armed merchantmen. Admiral Raeder recently inspected German naval bases there.

Observers believed his return to Oslo meant he was supervising application of a detailed plan worked out after his first visit.

British Food Ministry Restricts Butter Sales

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—The Food Ministry announced today that only "national butter" would be sold after June 1. It did not indicate the quality or origin of the butter.

Storm King Highway Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Storm King Highway north of West Point is now open for traffic and free of all restrictions recently imposed upon it because of dangerous conditions due to spring thaws, it is announced by the Automobile Club of New York.

France Provides Haven For Throng of Refugees

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 24 — With the flames of war constantly spreading into its Northeastern Provinces France today has placed every available State and private relief agency at the service of the vast host of refugees. The number is officially estimated at 3,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 are still crowding the roads of the country, while the remainder have found temporary shelter.

[Geneva reports of the Associated Press said Red Cross officials estimated at 5,000,000 the number of refugee civilians in both France and the unoccupied regions of Belgium.]

The broad outlines of the program dealing with this formidable problem are as follows:

Whenever possible refugees are placed with relatives. The population certain to be evacuated in any town is being transplanted to other towns in the interior, in so far as individuals cannot find a home with relatives. [Two lines censored.]

Work is being found for the ablebodied as quickly as circumstances permit, and this isn't such a difficult problem as it would be in normal times since all the munitions industries are working at full speed on overtime.

Those refugees unable to work will receive a daily living allowance of 10 francs on the same basis as the Alsatians who were evacuated and settled at the very beginning of the war under circumstances which seemed hard then, but which were almost luxurious compared to the ordeal of the vastly greater number of present-day fugitives. [One line censored.]

All Calculations Upset

The scope of the German advance, which after two weeks overran Holland, most of Belgium, and a considerable area of Northeastern France, upset all advance calculations. The mere statement that 3,000,000 persons were driven from their homes is staggering in its very immensity. Yet in order to appreciate what the situation means in individual human terms one must visit the centers of refugee reception.

One of the main problems of such centers is the collection of information, making possible the reunion of separated families. The first persons who came into the center which I visited were three boys who became separated from their families in a northeastern town and made their way to Paris on bicycles.

Their experiences included machine-gunning from German airplanes on roads which were choked with soldiers going in one direction and refugees going in another, and passing through towns ablaze as the result of the dropping of incendiary bombs. [Three lines censored.]

Piled Into Freight Cars

Equally characteristic was the case of a woman with a young child from a town about 50 miles from Paris. She told how someone passing through the town in an automobile at night gave the notice to evacuate immediately.

The people piled into freight cars with what few belongings they could carry and reached Paris after a 30-hour trip by a roundabout route. The woman was thunderstruck to learn that her town had not received an official order to evacuate. This case illustrates the possibility of deliberate enemy action designed to sow panic or overhasty decision by local authorities.

One danger with which the authorities must reckon is that German agents may enter the country disguised as refugees. Doubtless rumors of this possibility exceed the reality. But I know reliably of one dramatic case when a man was caught impersonating a Belgian officer who had been killed in action and whose identity papers fell into the hands of the Germans.

Self-Sacrificing Activity

There has been an immense amount of self-sacrificing activity on behalf of the refugees on the part of the French Red Cross and many religious and social organizations. But the need of blankets, bedding, clothing, and supplies of all kinds is overwhelming and exceeds the resources of a country engaged in a critical phase of the war.

It has been France's destiny to be the world's greatest receiver of fugitives from revolution, war, oppression, and persecution. The largest colony of Russians outside of Russia, consisting mainly of refugees from Bolshevism, is here.

Then there was a smaller wave of Italian fugitives from Fascism and a larger number of German Jews and anti-Nazis after Adolf Hitler came into power. Austrians, Czechs, and Poles last year swelled this enormous tide of emigrants seeking shelter in France, and last year several hundred thousand Spaniards almost literally crashed the French Pyrenees frontier, fleeing from the advancing forces of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Third Invasion Since 1870

Several hundred thousand inhabitants of the frontier districts of Alsace-Lorraine were transported to the southwestern regions of France last September, and now comes the greatest and saddest movement of fugitives since the early days of the World War.

It isn't surprising that a very great bitterness seizes the average Frenchman or woman when he reflects that three times within the last 70 years many of his countrymen have been subjected to this terrible experience as a result of German invasion.

But there is little time now for such reflections. While the soldiers at the front struggle to prevent new districts from becoming the scene of mass flight, the French in the rear work overtime to produce a maximum amount of munitions and devote all possible care to the unfortunate civilian victims of the war.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 24 (AP)—Count de Rouge, French Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, before leaving for Paris last night, said France's refugee problem was "more critical than at any time in the last world war." Half the civil population of Belgium is on the march, he declared, but tens of thousands of them were caught in the war area.

Motorloads of Refugee Children Sent to Colonies in Southern France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Intensification of the campaign to aid the many thousands of refugees headed toward Paris and Southern France to escape the Nazi invasion of Belgium, French Flanders and Picardy was announced here today. Motorbus loads of Belgian and Dutch refugee children are being sent daily from the French capital to the 10 children's colonies in Biarritz, Mrs. Edna Blue, executive chairman of the Foster-Parents' Plan for War Children, announced. Mrs. Blue said she had just received a cable dispatch from Eric G. Muggeridhe, executive secretary of her organization, now in Paris directing operations, in which he said that "refugees flood France," and that he was moving immediately to help in the evacuation, whereupon Mrs. Blue added, her organization sent him $3,000 by cable.

More than 2,000 prominent Americans have "adopted refugee children through the Foster-Parents' Plan," Mrs. Blue said.

International sponsors of the plan include the Dutchess of Atholl, the Earl of Listowell, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Helen Keller, Thomas Mann, and Booth Tarkington.

Children, under the plan, are being housed and educated in the organization's colonies in the south of France.

Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Paderewski Fund, announced today the commission already has shipped to Warsaw nearly 1,500 tons of foodstuffs, clothing and other supplies.

A feature of relief activities here Saturday will be a garden party from 11 to 6 o'clock on the grounds of Miss Anne Morgan's country home, "Otahnagon," Old Bedford Road, Mt. Kisco. While Miss Morgan is at the front directing the work of her organization, the American Friends of France and persons prominent in the social life of New York will be at the party. An admission charge of $1 will be made, the money to be used for the American Friends of France relief work.

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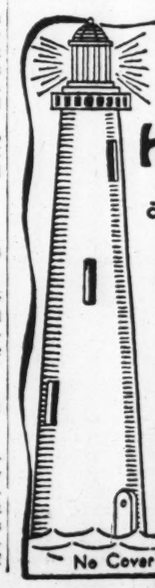

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Polish Families in Danzig Face Harsh Restraints

Further reports from German-occupied areas in Poland illuminate the Nazi method of control. Danzig and Warsaw are covered in today's article, the second in a series.

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is seldom that one has opportunity to talk with a Pole direct from Danzig, but the source of the information in this article is a Polish woman whose family has for generations lived in that city. She herself was there until mid-January of this year. Her husband was with the Polish Army.

On the German occupation of the city all Polish homes, shops, and places of business were liable to confiscation. My informant's home, being one of the better class, was immediately visited by Gestapo agents, who in making their inspection took whatever pleased them. Not long after the German occupation of the city, most of the Polish homes were requisitioned. What furniture and articles were not wanted by the new occupant, or were not removed, were thrown out and carted off as trash; among these all Polish books, which were first torn and trampled upon. The owner of the home was not even permitted to take with her the family photographs or anything in the way of personal clothing.

It is forbidden to rent rooms to Poles; hence those dispossessed—and they include all of any financial ability—live wherever they can find a corner. There are almost no men among the Danzig Poles, as those found there were on the first morning of the war taken, some from bed as it was early in the morning, to concentration camps in the vicinity of Danzig.

All Activities Forbidden

Here as elsewhere the young Nazis are in control. The Danzigers themselves have nothing to do with present affairs. In pre-September days they had been friendly to the Poles, saying they had no cause to quarrel with them. But when the war came the Danzigers held aloof from their Polish friends, knowing what would be done to them if they persisted in associating with or helping Poles.

All Polish organizations are forbidden. No bank deposits have ever been paid. There was no Red Cross help for Poles. At first the Poles were allowed food ration cards, but the Germans and Danzigers were given preference, and later cards were not issued to Poles. One aspect of the German occupation of the city attracted the attention of all Danzig residents—that was the hunger of the arivals from the Reich. Danzig then had plenty of good food and these people ate as if they were starved.

The situation of the Polish women and children in Danzig is desperate. They are not allowed legal residence yet cannot get permits to leave, as they must have visas to a country that will receive them. Some relative or friend outside must help, guarantee that they will not be a burden, in most cases furnish travel money. But women who can get in touch with people who are able to arange all this are very few.

Family Ties Threatened

The effort to make Polish women divorce their absent husbands and declare themselves Germans is persistent. Propositions are made one day and the next an agent appears and asks, "How do you feel now?" that is, Polish or German. To which the reply is always the same.

Work of the most menial order is offered women of the intellectual and upper social classes—scrubbing floors, peeling potatoes, picking up papers and trash. They were constantly informed that this was the only kind of work Polish women were fit for. Such offers were as regularly refused. The women preferred starvation to being reduced to slavery. And then certain of them were compelled to perform these services, for which they were paid 3½ marks a week, a sum which is nothing at all.

Prisoners were forced to work in the fields. The hours were from 5 in the morning to 9 at night, the food a piece of black bread in the morning and evening, a bowl of what the Germans were pleased to call potato soup at noon.

The Polish language is forbidden. Everything Polish has been destroyed. The Poles are outcasts, allowed neither to go nor stay. When they ask what they may do, they are told that a mass evacuation is being prepared, but whither the Germans have not yet said. But the Poles do not need to be told the destination.

Historic Buildings Gone

To speak of the percentage of destroyed houses in Warsaw gives small idea of what the destruction has meant. Neither do statistics give any idea of the feelings of the Poles when they see their historic buildings and palaces burned, their homes and churches damaged or destroyed.

Only with the beginning of December was communication established between the city and the residential suburbs. Up to that time people had been obliged to walk back and forth—the trip one way requires an hour and a half. To add to the hardship Poles were not permitted to be out after 8 in the evening, except when special permission was granted and they then ran the risk of being shot by the German police before explanation could be made.

Letters have not been able to give any idea of the destruction which has taken place. No means of robbery is overlooked. For example, on a Sunday in November notices were posted on the walls of buildings ordering all merchants to report the amounts of supplies they had on hand of coffee, tea, and cocoa. Each shop was to be allowed to retain about 220 pounds of coffee, and 90 pounds of tea. Anything above these amounts was to be surrendered to the authorities "on deposit," with no date for return given. And this order had to be complied with on the following day.

The Warsaw Polytechnic's architectural department was visited by a German who had on more than one occasion studied there in past years. On the basis of notes made then he now ordered the transportation to Germany of the most valuable equipment. A German Commission visited the laboratories and technical sections of the higher schools that had during the past 10 years given orders for Leitza or Zeiss apparatus and ordered those "stolen" German goods to be at once returned; at the same time they collected apparatus from all other sources.

The despoiling of the city museums and libraries was carried on under the direction of experts brought from Germany.

When it came to talk of the rebuilding of Warsaw, the German City Commission announced that Warsaw was to be a "provincial city on the Berlin-Moscow route." The first decision taken was to pull down the Royal Palace, the Cathedral, and the Old Town (one of the most picturesque and cherished spots in Warsaw) because they "spoil the beautiful high bank of the Vistula."

Challenging the Restorer

Sketch by Ernest Wiesner

Shap Abbey
Ruin of tower marks site of Westmorland institution long since dissolved

Architect Finds Treasure In English Lake District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHAP, England—Ruined Shap Abbey in Westmorland, one of the most bleakly situated of Britain's historic buildings, has found a protector in a Czech refugee, Mr. Ernest Wiesner. Architect by profession, with wide experience of restoring ancient structural masterpieces on the Continent, Mr. Wiesner fled from the German invaders of Czecho-Slovakia and finally found a haven on the rim of one of the loveliest corners of England—the Lake District. Here he discovered in the neglected remains of Shap Abbey an irrisistible object for his artistic appreciation and technical knowledge; and as a result, he has launched a scheme for preservation of the ruins, and is offering his professional services free when the necessary funds have been collected.

Originally built in 1199, Shap is the only Abbey in Westmorland and the only one in England erected by the particular order of Premonstratensians, so far as Mr. Wiesner can discover. There are only poor remnants of the former cloister-yard, of the monks' living quarters and of the church nave. But the old tower added in the latter part of the 16th century is largely in its original form. In spite of its cracks and fissures and loss of its crown, the remains of the tracery still show the tower's fine style.

Approval of Lord Lonsdale, the landlord concerned, has been received for the scheme, and a satisfactory start has been made in obtaining the £150-£200 which the restoration committee requires. Mr. Wiesner himself helped with the sale of his sketch of the Abbey by way of calendars and Christmas cards. He has also used the columns of the press to express his hope that English people will not allow this monument of the past which he prizes so highly to be lost.

Mr. Wiesner had some interesting comments to make to a Monitor correspondent on the question of English appreciation of the artistic achievements of other countries and their tendency to neglect some of their own masterpieces. In his travels in the past, he says, he has met more English people in the art galleries and museums of Europe than any other nationality. He has found them forming the greater and most enthusiastic part of the audiences at such a festival as Salzburg.

When he came to England, he says, he found it abounding in beauty far beyond his expectations. Quite apart from the charm of the varying landscape, he was surprised at the number of artistic treasures. But as in the case of Shap Abbey, he often found the English taking little notice of, and even neglecting, their heritage of fine workmanship.

"Why," he asked, "do the English take such great pains to rescue Greek statues from invading Turks, bringing them home to England, and yet leave derelict a treasure like Shap Abbey, which gives character to the whole district around?"

But Mr. Wiesner is gratified at the interest his campaign is arousing. He is confident that the plan of restoration will prove a noteworthy achievement. Monastic buildings have been a speciality of his. For two years he worked for the Austrian Government, in the Ministry of Culture and Care of Historical Buildings and Monuments.

He also erected some important buildings in Poland, Austria, and Yugoslavia. His last job before he left Czechoslovakia was on the town hall of Brno.

Seven Ships Lost, Holland-America Officials Think

NEW YORK (AP)—Seven large passenger liners owned by the Holland-America Line probably have been sunk, severely damaged or confiscated by invading German troops now in possession of Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Officials of the line in New York said on May 22 that all efforts to communicate with the home office had failed. The ships involved represent 89,725 gross tons of shipping.

German accounts of sinking "troopships" at Rotterdam and Antwerp tallied in some cases with the tonnage of the ships involved. Airmen don't have an opportunity to separate troopships from harmless vessels.

The line was without confirmation of a report that the 28,291-ton Statendam had burned at Rotterdam.

Other ships at Rotterdam when the Nazis invaded the Lowlands were the Veendam, 15,450 tons; Boschdyk, 6,872 tons; Damsterdyk, 10,155 tons; Belftdyk, 10,200 tons. The latter two were serving Pacific Coast and Gulf ports.

The 9,338-ton Drechdyk and the Dinterldyk, 9,338 tons, were caught at Antwerp.

Degree for Army Chief

CHESTER, Pa., May 24 (AP)—General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science by the Pennsylvania Military College at its 119th anniversary commencement June 11.

Another honorary degree will be awarded to William Lyon Phelps, Yale Professor Emeritus.

22 Mailbags Taken Off U. S. Clipper

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—British censors removed 22 bags of mail May 23 from the Pan American Atlantic Clipper, which was forced back here from the Azores by high seas on her eastbound flight from New York.

Six mailbags were destined for Germany, four for Italy, four for Portugal, two for Switzerland, and one each for Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Spain, Norway, and the Azores.

Mail addressed to Britain and France was untouched.

The censored mails probably will be placed on the next plane for New York.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways said that removal of mail from Europe-bound clipper planes by British authorities in Bermuda was viewed as a Government matter in which the line had no official concern.

The line said its pilots had instructions simply to let the American Consul take charge of such negotiations.

Batista Pledges Aid Of Cuba If Needed

HAVANA, May 24 (AP)—"The interests of the United States also will be Cuba's" in case of any danger to the democratic policies of the Western Hemipshere, Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban "strong man" candidate for President, said last night in an interview.

Cuba will do whatever is necessary in the way of building fortifications on the island in event of real danger to America, Colonel Batista said.

Asked by reporters whether Cuba would accept United States financing for such projects, he said, "Well, I don't see any other way of financing the construction of forts."

He discounted the possibility of a German attack on any country in the Western Hemisphere, but said that if Adolf Hitler won the European war it would constitute a real danger for the whole world—including the German people.

Yugoslavia, Greece Protect Warplanes

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 24 (AP)—Yugoslavia and Greece, it was disclosed May 22, have removed their warplanes from military airports lest their air force be destroyed in a sudden outbreak of war as was the Polish air fleet last September.

The two countries are reported to have removed their fighting planes to secret fields amply protected by heavy clumps of trees for camouflage.

U. S. Ambulances Gain French Praise

NEW YORK (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud and Field Marshal Henri Philippe Petain officially expressed the gratitude of the French Government May 22 for volunteer ambulance work of the American Field Service in France.

In cables to the Service's headquarters, M. Reynaud especially praised the American drivers for "their fine caliber, their devotion and their courage," while General Petain said the service was "of inestimable aid."

The service has 44 ambulances in France, 20 on the way there, and 50 American drivers in the war zones.

Nazis Admit Difficulty In Closing Circle 'Trap'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 24—Germany's crushing offensive which for two weeks has swept across the Low Countries and Northern France pinning the flower of the Allied armies against the Channel Coast, appears to be facing a determined Allied counter attack.

It may be that having virtually completed the encirclement operation, the German commanders are interested most in forging a ring within a ring and cutting off any prospects of escape via the coast.

Yesterday's Supreme Command communiqué stated that the great mechanized arms were reaching around the Allied armies and advancing along the coast—the southern arm advancing northward from Montreuil up to Boulogne, and the northern arm stretching through Ghent toward Ostend.

However, the German press, for the moment has suddenly ceased screaming victories, and is soberly warning that the Allied northern armies may be expected to offer "strong resistance for a considerable time."

The cue to the drastic change of tone in the press is taken to come partly from an authoritative military commentary emphasizing that in Flanders "the surrounded enemy is extraordinarily strong in numbers," that it "consists of selected troops," and that it possesses very good and powerful equipment."

Derisive Words Cease

Moreover, in tribute to the Allied powers of resistance, the press has abandoned the previous frequent use of such words as "fleeing," "rout," and "entrapped."

Even the derisive reports that the English Army was presumed to be retreating across the Channel have dropped out and there is recognition that the English soldiers are fighting heavily and effectively.

The explanation is privately offered in military quarters that the German encirclement tactics contemplate the reduction of enemy resistance with the minimum loss of life in direct assault.

It is obvious that unless the Allies are able to break out and regain communication with France, they must ultimately surrender. Without enormous supplies arriving daily a modern army is helpless.

German military quarters frankly admit privately that they have been surprised at the ease of their break through the French lines. General Gamelin was regarded as an excellent General. He just had the misfortune to make a wrong guess as to the place where the major German thrust would come.

The obvious key to the German success was the weakness of the French defenses at the Meuse around Sedan.

The best elements of the French Army had been sent north of this point, which left the Meuse relatively weakly guarded by second grade troops, probably based on the expectation of a repetition of the Schlieffen plan.

Explain "Massacre" Tactics

Meanwhile the Foreign Office refuses to allow itself to become excited over President Roosevelt's references to the machine gunning and bombing of refugee columns. It takes the attitude that the President's remarks made no specific reference to Germany.

The press makes no reference whatever to President Roosevelt's words. But it does offer the German side of the case, contending that the French columns were deliberately using refugees to shield them from air attack.

German reports from ths front cite many instances in which columns of troops allegedly intermingled with refugees, and many more cases where roads were packed with a stream of military equipment moving one way and refugees the other.

It asserted that German fliers always attempt to avoid refugees, but they are under instructions to attack military equipment and are often unable to avoid hitting others.

Peace rumors have been cropping up here as well as in neutral countries, but as far as can be ascertained, there is no basis for them. It is explained in official circles that the current battle must reach a conclusion before any peace can be discussed.

It is hinted that after the battle, the Germans will be willing to consider French proposals for a separate peace, but it is explained that France must sue for peace, Germany having no intention of offering it.

Public Warned By Allied Buyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—A warning to the public to guard against persons pretending to represent the Allied Purchasing Commissions in the United States unless they present their credentials was issued by the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, with headquarters at 15 Broad Street, today. The Board declared that while the major activity of such unauthorized persons was said to center in the Detroit area, complaints had been received from many sections of the country.

In the event of any question arising regarding the authenticity of the credentials presented, manufacturers who have been approached were urged to communicate immediately with the Anglo-French Purchasing Board in New York, the announcement added.

The commissions have constantly reiterated that it is their established policy only to conduct negotiations with manufacturers and not with jobbers or middlemen.

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British 'Roundup' Continues; Mosley Awaiting Internment

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Capt. Franz von Rintelen, noted for German espionage activities during the World War and in recent years a resident of England, was detained today in England's drive against "fifth column" activities.

Earlier, pressing their roundup of suspected pro-Nazi workers in England, police arrested five more members of Fascist Leader Sir Oswald Mosley's "British Union" today, while the Home Office forbade a Communist Party meeting scheduled for Sunday.

More than 40 suspects have been taken into custody.

Three members of Sir Oswald's organization were taken from their homes here, as a result of information gleaned in yesterday's roundup which caught Sir Oswald himself. Two others were arrested by Manchester police.

Four other men identified as Union soapbox orators were jailed in North London for from one to three months for "insulting words and behavior."

Sir Oswald and eight of his lieutenants were already in Brixton jail awaiting removal to internment camps.

Police disclosed that a minor official of the Ministry of Health, who was arrested last night, had a secret tieup with the Fascists.

The public was urged today to help police in detecting "fifth columnists" who are aiding Germany by plastering walls with posters telling of a "new British broadcasting station."

The posters, put up at night, were said "apparently to call attention to German broadcasts."

Fascists Are Defiant

British Fascists replied defiantly to the Government's arrest of their leader, Sir Oswald, by scattering propaganda leaflets on the Thames embankment and the Strand.

Sir Oswald has long been an object of British suspicion in his campaign to be "Führer" of England.

Sir Oswald is the sixth Baronet of a line created in 1781.

First a Conservative, then a Liberal and then a Laborite, Sir Oswald cut loose from all "parliamentary corruption" as he called it, and started out on an independent line in 1931.

He preached a violent form of anti-Semitism, an element which caused all sorts of riots when he attempted to hold demonstrations in London's East End.

He outfitted his followers with blackshirts and marching boots—outfits which he sold them—and at his meetings the Hitler marching tune, Horst Wessel, with new words, was sung.

He rode a big black horse and gave the Hitler salute.

He boasted of 500 branches of his party in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The British drive Friday resulted in 167 members of the outlaw Irish Republican Army being expelled from Britain.

In addition to the "British Union" leaders and Captain Ramsay, who is President of the "Right Club," the Home Office said those arrested included John Beckett, former Labor Member of Parliament. Mr. Beckett is Secretary of the British People's Party and has organized frequent "no more war" demonstrations.

Raids in Canada

MONTREAL (AP)—In swift overnight raids, believed to be prelude to a national drive against "fifth columnists," police seized six truckloads of swastikas, photographic equipment, cards, and maps in Montreal homes and offices of suspected members of the National Unity Party, Canadian Fascist organization.

The raids, executed under Defense of Canada regulations, followed closely the seizure in London of Sir Oswald Mosley and others suspected of pro-Fascist sympathies.

There were no arrests here, but H. R. Gagnon, Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said some prosecutions would undoubtedly be made after an investigation.

In Ottawa the immediate organization of ex-servicemen into a "Veterans' Home Guard" for protection of military property and "any other purpose that may be found necessary," was announced May 24 by Defense Minister J. L. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers told the House of Commons the veteran force would be uniformed and armed as a military organization and would be commanded by officers who served in the last war.

At the same time Canadians received assurance from the Government that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is being expanded against possible "fifth column activities."

76 Held in Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Seventy-six members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were arrested in overnight raids by police of northern counties, it was officially announced today.

Extensive arrests also were reported in Southern Ireland (Eire). Among the prisoners was an unidentified German, seized in Dublin as the owner of a secret radio transmitter.

Fears have already been expressed in England that the Germans, perhaps with the connivance of rebellious Irishmen, might try to utilize the island for an attack on England.

The police who made the raids were accompanied by soldiers in armored cars as they searched the six northern counties, hauling many of the suspects from bed.

Forty armed men were captured near the main Shannon River electric power station.

Greece on Guard

ATHENS (AP)—Personal registration of all foreigners with the police was ordered by the Ministry of Public Safety, presumably to prevent the formation of a "fifth column." Punishment for non-compliance was to be expulsion or imprisonment.

Fascist Defeated

LONDON (AP) — The British Union (Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist anti-war) Party candidate, F. Haslam, polled 418 votes to 32,036 in the Middleton and Prestwich bye election May 22.

The Conservative, Lieut. Ernest E. Gates, was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Conservative Sir Nairne Stewart-Sandeman.

Cairo Arrests

CAIRO, May 24 (AP) — Several persons were taken into custody following the discovery of a secret radio transmitting German propaganda.

LONDON, May 24 (AP) — Home Secretary Sir John Anderson banned today a Communist Party meeting scheduled for next Sunday at Trafalgar Square, within a stone's throw of the Admiralty and other Whitehall offices.

Red Papers Banned

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—The Australian Government May 24 announced the banning of nine Communist newspapers.

Speedy Action On Defense Bill Congress Aim

Continued from Page 1

and that the $3,300,000,000 figure may well be augmented if War and Navy Department officials are convinced that the Nation's defense industries can handle bigger orders than those contemplated in the present bills.

Not only do the Army and Navy bills provide for the current upkeep of the Nation's defense forces and for a heavy expansion in personnel, ships, aircraft and other facilities, but they also authorize the War and Navy Departments to sign additional contracts for which money will be appropriated later on. These latter provisos permit better planning and co-ordination of defense expansion.

Business Men Heard

At the same time, the Government's efforts to foster national unity and determination in regard to national defense continues, yesterday's high light being a meeting between President Roosevelt and members of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.

The Council presented a resolution to the President recognizing that American defense must be based on industrial and economic foundations to an unprecedented degree and pledging "complete unity in the co-operation of all of our country's vital forces."

The Council was accompanied by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, who is expected to play the major official role in mobilizing American industry for the task of expanding the nation's defenses.

The first step toward accelerating the compilation of reserves of vital raw materials was taken when Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, asked the House Banking and Currency Committee to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to permit the organization of corporations for the purpose of acquiring these raw materials.

Loans might also be made to existing corporations for the same purpose under the proposed amendment, Mr. Jones explained. It is suggested that the RFC turn back some $300,000,000 to the Treasury to be used on account for the strategic materials corporations.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the Treasury has already expended $10,000,000 for the purchase of vital materials for the Army and the Navy and that larger appropriations are expected out of the original $100,000,000 congressional authorization. The Administrator said that the two programs would co-operate rather than conflict.

51 Per Cent Against Loans

Strong interest has been aroused here by the Gallup poll discovery that 51 per cent of all Americans questioned by poll-takers would not favor the extension of credits to the Allies for the purchase of military aircraft if it became obvious that Britain and France could not pay for them out of their reserves here.

This discovery is being coupled here with the remarks made yesterday in Toronto, Canada, by Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce, when he urged that supplies of all kinds be sent to the Allies on credit, barter, or any other method that would help them win the war.

Continued concern over possible "fifth column" activities in the United States was translated into action yesterday when Attorney General Robert H. Jackson asked that each of the 3,500,000 estimated aliens in the United States be registered and required to carry an identification card.

That there is some congressional sentiment for such a move was shown when Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia recommended action similar to that proposed by the Attorney General.

At the same time, a number of liberally-minded Government officials have shown some concern lest American apprehension over "fifth columnists" be translated into widespread indiscriminate action not only against aliens but also against citizens who don't happen to agree with all measures advocated in the name of patriotism.

New Air Weapon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress learns that the Navy is planning a new type of weapon—an aircraft destroyer—to meet the increased effectiveness of aerial bombing attacks on surface vessels.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, said in testimony made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee that it was the Navy's purpose to convert a number of destroyers into anti-aircraft defense vessels. He did not detail how this would be done.

Testifying in support of emergency defense fund increases approved by the Senate in the $1,473,756,728 Navy appropriations bill, Admiral Stark said $10,101,000 would be spent in converting 22 destroyers into anti-aircraft vessels, fast mine sweepers, and small seaplane tenders.

He said $5,250,000 would be used to speed up the conversion of 900 three-inch guns into anti-aircraft guns and $17,275,000 on the production of 1 1/10th-inch anti-aircraft guns, some of which would go on the aircraft destroyers.

Patriotic Society Elects

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William T. Van Alstyne of New York was named as President of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution. Delegates from 23 States opened the Society's triennial national convention here. Mr. Van Alstyne succeeds Lieut. Col. John B. Richards of Fall River, Mass.

Diplomatic Fliers

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Australian Minister and His Wife

Richard Casey and Mrs. Casey, both of whom fly, have purchased a four-place Fairchild Highway Monoplane, equipped with two-way radio and latest gadgets for smaller planes. They have called the plane "Boomerang" because "it always comes home." The plane will be kept in hangars reserved in Washington for diplomatic aircraft.

Ortiz Pledges Neutrality But Not Indifference to Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentines are neutral, but this does not mean indifference or lack of feeling in "these difficult times for the maintenance of the rights of the peoples," declared President Ortiz in delivering his annual message to the Argentine Congress. He condemned invasion of neutral countries by more powerful nations.

Señor Ortiz pledged that his Government, "faithful to traditional principles of international policy, in face of constant aggression in the present war, will continue its respect for the laws and withhold recognition of forceful conquests." There will be no change in its diplomatic relationships with occupied countries.

He defined neutrality as "a sovereign right the exercise of which requires the respect of the belligerent and the aptitude of the neutral to demand its compliance."

Illustrating Argentina's neutral viewpoint, President Ortiz recalled that Argentina had also protested against maritime war methods as affecting neutral trade. Belligerent powers, he said, were not unlimited and could not disregard national sovereign rights.

Disregard of the law and development of military technique in Europe were cited to reinforce requests for expansion and modernization of the three defense forces. The President was especially keen on taking advantage of the war's naval lessons to obtain a higher grade of protection from the fleet. He urged the necessity of bigger shipyards at home, so that Argentina can be less dependent on foreign building.

A somber picture of domestic politics was painted by Señor Ortiz, who asked for "the mobilization of all the moral forces of the country." He spoke more energetically on this subject than any other. He condemned political corruption and demagogy. He warned that political decadence would lead to social corruption and national stagnancy.

"It is necessary to react against the nefast materialism which sickens the world," he said, "and which makes individuals run eagerly after wealth, to assure power, luxury and ease—egoistic feelings which materialism creates.

"Our democracy is not doctrinal; it is racial and historical. It is a style of personal dignity and national pride. It is the sentiment of liberty and equality of all before God, Society and the Law.

"The Republic, therefore, disposes of spiritual reserves to see it through, acting within the democratic regime; and it corresponds to Congress to provide the legal means to guide the people in the realization of its high aspirations and to correct the errors, omissions and bad practices. For my part, I offer the most ample cooperation of the Executive Power to this end."

As a remedy for political abuses, President Ortiz submitted a Law of Political Parties to Congress, leaving it to the full scope of congressional examination, so that it may "express the authentic will of Argentine citizens."

In referring to the wartime difficulties of commerce, he solemnly promised Congress that he would sponsor no additional Federal taxation and that he would reduce, so far as possible, government intervention in business.

Boomlet for Willkie Apparent In Some Middle Western Areas

Continued from Page 1

ert A. Taft and Thomas E. Dewey, but if the delegate vote-power ever deserts these leaders, Mr. Willkie's trailer is going to look very inviting indeed.

This is the situation which Mr Willkie found on arrival in Kansas City. Missouri's delegation of 30 members is now about evenly divided between Taft and Dewey, with a good deal of popular secondary sentiment for Willkie. Wherever public meetings have been held for Mr. Willkie here in the Midwest—they have recently been held in Minneapolis, Des Moines, and Indianapolis, and after his Kansas City address tonight he will return to Missouri to speak in St. Louis on June 6—he has evoked a popular interest and attendance equalled only by Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Willkie's campaign draws its strength from numerous sources.

He is being increasingly recognized as a competent business executive whose social philosophy does not put the welfare of business above the welfare of all the people, and who might be expected to aid recovery and re-employment.

During a period when most business men have been underdogs in their relations with the New Deal, Mr. Willkie, who is both articulate and coherent, has often come out on top in his public and private jousts with the President.

Mr. Willkie's expression of the main issue between the Republicans and New Deal, namely, that the New Deal has substituted "big government" for "big business" and that government monopoly is as bad as business monopoly, is particularly appealing to Midwest Republicanism.

Mr. Willkie's outspoken espousal of all possible financial, industrial, and moral aid to the Allies—a view he has always held and publicly expressed—is now on the popular, not the unpopular side as public opinion in every section of the country is showing itself ready to take some risks to contribute to the Allied cause.

Two Political Weaknesses

There are two political weaknesses in Mr. Willkie's candidacy which a correspondent constantly encounters. One is that he has been a Democrat nearly all his life, that his first Republican Presidential vote was for Alf M. Landon in 1936 and that he joined the Republican Party only two years ago.

This fact probably would not influence voters nor would it necessarily concern highly placed Party leaders, but it is a deterrent to state, county, city, and ward Republican workers who are not easily reconciled to seeing the highest prize of the Party go to a man who has spent most of his political life trying to elect their opponents.

Mr. Willkie's utilities connections are frequently mentioned as a political liability which might make it harder to win the election.

Some Newspaper Support

The Cowles brothers with their newspapers in Iowa and Minnesota and their mass-circulation picture magazine, Look, are lending energetic support, and the influential Kansas City Star is generous in its attention to the Willkie movement.

It is the hope of Willkie supporters that before June 24 he will pick up here and there as many as 50 delegates. It is not impossible. He has a good prospect, even at this late date, of getting a part of the delegation from Indiana, his home State.

Mr. Willkie's name will certainly go before the Philadelphia Convention, and if Taft and Dewey become deadlocked, there is likely to be no "dark horse" candidate in a better position than Mr. Willkie. His popular strength is considerable. His political strength, not yet great, is growing.

England Calm as Germans Reach Channel

Continued from Page 1

editorially "a situation graver than ever occurred in the last war"; and today it states with equal frankness that the first implication of attack on Channel ports is "that this threat to the communications of the Allied Armies in Belgium must be withstood at all costs," while the second urgent lesson to be drawn from these events, it says, is that "measures already under way in this country to prevent any surprise disorganization by raiding forces should be completed without a moment's delay."

Thus there is no failure here to recognize that just two weeks after the Germans invaded the Netherlands and Belgium war has been carried with lightning force not only deep into the vital industrial district of Northern France but actually to the very gates of England itself.

Blitzkrieg's Significance

Great as are the territorial gains made by German forces in this brief fortnight of fighting, however—and it has to be remembered that practically all of the Netherlands and nearly two-thirds of Belgium as well as all of Luxemburg have been overrun by the Nazis in addition to a deep salient driven into French territory—the principal significance of the campaign lies elsewhere.

It lies in apparent confirmation of Nazi Blitzkrieg theories, which after crushing Poland in three weeks, occupying Southern and Central Norway as well as Denmark in three weeks, and subduing nearly all of the Netherlands in five days, has in a fortnight thrust a flying wedge of tanks and motorized detachments through France's northern frontier defenses to the Coast, thus dividing the British and Belgian Armies from the main French forces further south.

The key to all these successes, it is now indisputably clear, is German numerical superiority in the air. It is the now proved effectiveness of fighter and bomber—especially the "Stuka," Germany's new dive-bomber—against land forces whether in motion or in fortified positions.

Planes Most Important

For from first-hand accounts of reliable observers who have now returned here after witnessing Germany's sudden break through and rapid rush to the Coast it is evident that the supremely decisive factor was not the new 70-ton armored tanks—important as these were. It was not the new flame-throwing tanks, big as was the role these played in certain phases of the battle. Nor was it parachute troops or "fifth column" elements and the confusion they created behind the French lines. Neither were the complications arising out of roads encumbered by refugees—which the Germans, unlike the Allies, did not hesitate to machine-gun and bomb—a major factor.

It was, rather, the unexpectedly dominant action of the airplane and particularly of the use of vast numbers of bombing planes which appears even to have outweighed artillery—in fact almost to have displaced artillery—in this new form of mobile war.

Explanation of the failure of the British and French to resist better or to strike back with more quickness and force derives from these factors. The French had envisaged and prepared for a "war of position"—war which they confidently expected to fight from behind their steel and concrete fortified lines.

Expected Artillery Duel

They had expected an attack on their frontier, if it came, to be preceded by lengthy artillery fire to which they were ready to reply shell for shell.

But they were not ready or prepared, either mentally or tactically, for the repeated waves of bombers which shattered open a way for the plunging columns of tanks, motorcycles, and armored cars.

Against these clouds of German planes the British and French Air Forces fought with magnificent courage and achieved incredible results against overwhelming odds. They are still accomplishing heroic exploits and are taking a heavy toll not only of German bombers but of advance units of German motorized columns as they push toward the sea. But they were consistently outnumbered, and the Germans, throwing everything into this first terrific effort, simply poured in hundreds more planes for the hundreds that were shot down.

Furthermore, French and Royal Air Force airdromes in Northern France and Belgium were subjected to continuous bombing by waves of attackers which greatly reduced their usefulness.

At the same time, Allied and in particular British efforts to land reinforcements along the Coasts of France and Belgium have for some days been and are still being seriously hampered—to say the least—by big patrols of German bombers which often seem suspiciously well informed on the approach of troop transports.

Spies Have Been Active

There is in fact mounting evidence that spies and "fifth columnists" as well as parachutist troops have played a by no means negligible part in facilitating the swift advance of German motorized units as well as in disruption of the communications of the Allies both in Belgium and in France.

This picture of results of the first phase of total war on the Western Front after two weeks of fighting is dark.

But there are brighter aspects. The principal one if that the main British, French and Belgian forces have not yet been defeated, or for that matter even engaged on a complete scale. Although most of the British and Belgian forces and some of the French have been separated from the main armies further south, Allied forces are on the whole intact and their morale remains excellent. It is certain that the taking over of command in the West by Gen. Maxime Weygand has greatly contributed to maintain this high morale.

Further, successful local counterattacks by the Allies at Cambrai and on the outskirts of Amiens are looked upon with the hope that more formidable counterattacks soon will seek to cut off the advance of Nazi columns from their base of supplies and from the main German armies.

Battle Still Confused

Also, it is undoubtedly a fact that the military situation in Northern France and Belgium is still pre-eminently fluid and confused, and the fact that the Germans have thrust a slender arm of motorized units so far west ahead of the main body of their forces constitutes a potential danger to the Germans which might be reversed by determined Allied counter-attacks on both flanks.

However, it is obvious that such counter action would have to be taken quickly before the situation has been crystallized by the bringing up of German infantry and artillery to support light advance units.

Another factor definitely to be reckoned on the credit side of the ledger is the intensive air bombardment which Royal Air Force bombers have been effecting on military objectives and strategic points in Western Germany, thus carrying the actuality of the war home to the isolated German people for the first time.

Destruction of oil tanks in Bremen, Hamburg and elsewhere and the damaging of airdromes, rail, and road communications as well as losses inflicted on troop concentrations in this area and along the Meuse in Belgium undoubtedly constitute a notable Allied achievement both from the material point of view and as an instance of their ability to take the initiative when action offers.

However, less important from the immediate viewpoint, perhaps, but of conclusive significance in the long view, is the fact that Britain has finally at long last abandoned "business as usual" and thrown itself 100 per cent into the struggle.

All Classes Unite

No doubt the same can be said of France.

Whether this could have been done sooner, thus avoiding serious disadvantage to the Allies now apparent in numeral inferiority in airplanes and tanks, is not the principal question at present, although the point is bound to be raised sooner or later. It is quite possible—in fact it is in keeping with tradition—that only under the melting heat of imminent peril could the whole people, including powerful organized labor groups as well as all other classes of society, have united as completely and wholeheartedly as is now the case, and have put on the altar of victory even England's age-old constitutional liberties for which they are fighting.

Finally, there is the moral aspect of the situation. By many thinkers here at this hour of crisis, this moral side of the picture is felt to have assumed primal importance. This is apparent not only in outward ways such as maintenance of a magnificent calm and steady resolution and high morale; it is evident also in the unquestionably greater tendency of the British people to turn today to a source outside and above themselves for strength and inspiration to meet the impending danger. A national day of prayer which has been fixed for Sunday and in which all denominations have joined is not the only indication of this. Those who have the opportunity of watching the people of Britain in their homes and in their daily round cannot help being impressed by the stanch firmness of their faith in the right and in certain triumph of the Christian cause.

Look More Toward U. S.

To underestimate these moral and spiritual elements in the Allied position would be to risk failure to grasp the true position as it begins to crystallize from its present fluid state.

Moreover, there is another moral factor on the horizon which is recognized both here and in Paris to be of the greatest potential importance. This is the swift transformation of public sentiment in America following the Reich's invasion of the Low Countries.

According to reports received here, the United States has finally awakened to the threat which Nazi dreams of world domination hold for the American continent. Without exaggerating the immediate significance of this change in American feeling, the Allied Governments and peoples undoubtedly have been tremendously heartened at this moment of grave crisis by a sense of moral solidarity which is becoming increasingly evident in the attitude of the Americas.

San Francisco Is Home Port Of New South American Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A new shipping route between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Eastern Coast of South America, designed to strengthen and increase good will as well as trade between the two continents, gets under way on June 17 when the first ship sails from Buenos Aires.

The Pacific Coast-Brazil-Argentine route was awarded to Moore-McCormack Lines of New York by the United States Maritime Commission after vigorous competition by the McCormick Steamship Lines of San Francisco.

All signs of this competition had disappeared when Albert V. Moore, President of the eastern line, with his aide, Lieut. Com. Kirkwood H. Donavin, arrived to complete arrangements to set up the new route. More than 500 of the City's business leaders attended a luncheon arranged in their honor, at which distinguished consular and industrial executives were present.

Five ships will form the minimum fleet under Maritime Commission requirements for the new route.

Must Trade Both Ways

Mr. Moore cautioned industrialists that trade with South America "must be two-way. We cannot take cargo down there and return with hot air," he said. He urged that business concerns send "key men of the right type" to South America at least once every nine months to maintain cordial business relations.

He stressed the point that San Francisco and West Coast bankers make special efforts to establish friendly arrangements in South America. "New York bankers," he said, "should not have to finance West Coast trade." He said that so far as his line was concerned, it was to be a strictly western business proposition to increase Pacific Coast business deals with South America.

European nations in the past 10 years sent their best trained and most diplomatic business men to develop South American trade, Mr Moore declared. He cautioned against repetition by business leaders here of the United States' failure to realize that the very best business methods must be employed in the South American trade. "That failure," he insisted "cost this Nation 10 years' setback in winning South American trade."

Passengers Later On

The Moore-McCormack President explained that San Francisco had been chosen as headquarters of the Line's Pacific Division because it was a financial and business center and because it was "strategically better located for our purposes."

As to the possibility that passenger ships will be put on the new route, Mr. Moore expressed the highest optimism. He said that new liners his company was building provided for 200 passengers and something like 16,000-ton cargo capacity. He said that the company's fleet of 32 ships was active and that when demands for passenger traffic merited it, the vessels could be swung into the service.

West Coast labor interests were represented at the tribute to Mr. Moore, who said that his ships would use West Coast crews altogether, even if it became necessary at times for a ship to make the New York run in an emergency. He said that his company and labor leaders expected the most cordial working relations.

Clemson 4-H Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Four scholarships to Clemson College will be available to South Carolina 4-H Club boys for the session of 1940-41, one scholarship for each of the three extension service districts, and one for the state at large, announces Dan Lewis, State Boys' Club Agent. The district awards valued at $65 each will cover one year's tuition, and the State award of $130 will cover two years' tuition.

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May 24, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

To Talk With John Masefield Is to Understand What England Is Defending

Our Correspondent Came Away From Her Visit To the Poet Laureate's Quiet Country Home With Renewed Inspiration

By Norah Nichols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

John Masefield, England's Poet Laureate, lives in the heart of the English countryside. A winding driveway, bordered with trees, leads to his quiet house; the River Thames, here narrow, unimportant, and charming, flows by his green garden.

He seemed pleased to be interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, and remarked, "It's one of the best papers in the world."

We were talking in a pleasant sitting room, looking out over low-lying meadows and a farm beyond the river. "You see that house," he said, pointing to the farm; "it's the only one built on that land since the Romans came. Under the farmhouse was found the remains of a Roman villa. Things have not changed much in this part of the country, except for the traffic on the main roads and the added noise of airplanes; and this last can't be helped since England is now one vast airdrome."

At Work on a Story

Mr. Masefield was not inclined to discuss the writing subject that now engages him. "It is not in a clear enough state," he said. "I can only say that it's a full-length novel—a story."

"About Ned?"

"No, not Ned this time; but I think I've left Ned where I may be able to go back to him some day."

"No poetry?"

"Not at this moment. I can never write poetry at the same time as prose—they don't mix."

I inquired if it were hard for him to work at the moment, even in this quiet place, with news of world-shaking upheavals breaking in by radio and newspaper.

"No, it's not hard," was the answer. "It's largely a habit, this being able to concentrate on writing in the midst of disturbance. I look at headlines of news at breakfast, then go to my workroom—which, by the way, is not in the house—and settle down to write for the morning. I read the papers through and listen to wireless news later in the day.

"While I work for a certain number of hours, I can't, like Trollope, turn out so many pages or so many words a day." His eyes gave a twinkle. "Trollope was an astounding man—he wrote at least 70 readable novels in the space of 30 years, was an eminent civil servant at the same time, and hunted two days a week!"

I wanted to know why he thought it was that no war poems were being written by the young men of today, whereas in 1914-15 there was a burst of good poetry in England.

"The young poets of today," he said, "see clearly that the last war was of no use. They're too disillusioned about it to glorify war. The young men of 1914 saw it as a crusade; but I think, to the present generation, it is primarily a job that has to be done. They felt tremendously the impending crash, it's been hanging over their whole youth, and some of them have written beautifully about that aspect of it."

"Why is it," I next inquired, "that poetry seems always only to be read by the 'passionate few' while music is enjoyed by the thousands?"

"Because poetry is not meant to be read to oneself; it should be read aloud and in company," he answered without hesitation. "During the last 150 years people have lost the habit of listening to poetry. There are too many other things competing with it in the way of entertainment. Up till the time of the French Revolution poetry was enjoyed by everyone, for it was heard continually, as a matter of course, upon the stage; but after that time the poets were squeezed from the theater and the art of poetic utterance and enjoyment of listening were temporarily lost. Now, I think, there is a beginning of it again, if only in the little theaters. T. S. Eliot, MacNiece, Auden and Spender have all written splendidly for the stage in verse."

Predicts Revival of Arts

Mr. Masefield thinks that all art is influenced by what the world wants. He explained how, in Shakespeare's time, it was essential that the poet should have written plays. The people, all about him, were hungry for them and flocked to see and hear them.

"And what do the people want now?" I asked.

"They're hungry for peace and beauty," he replied. "When war is over, if we are not too tired and if we keep our heads, there will be a great revival of the arts. Only the will is wanted. There is a sign of this revival in the architecture of America. It's magnificent. Look at the buildings of New York City—and the Washington Bridge. Superb!

"Architecture has always been the forerunner of the other arts. First drain your bogs, then plow your fields, then build bridges and houses and decorate them; then will come music, poetry, painting, when people are ready for them and want them. Here in England there will not only be the arts to revive; there are other essential things that we must do." His voice took on a more serious tone.

"We must clear up our poverty. I think we can probably learn much in this line from the Colonies and Dominions, and they have also things to learn from us. We don't really know each other well enough, that's the trouble; we don't mix enough. I should like to see great hordes of English people traveling to the Dominions—to Australia, where there are strong, young natures, and to Canada, 'the land without poverty'—and the people of the Dominions must come in the same way to us, so that we really get to know one another. If we make this unity real and the league with France real, it might well lay the foundations for a United States of Europe in the future. I think other countries would come in, but only if we can make it all alive and real."

Admires Little Theaters

"You mentioned little theaters. Are you an admirer of the movement?"

"Yes, most certainly," Mr. Masefield replied. "In America it is especially successful, because there a good deal of money is spent on the right equipment of the theaters. Even at Oxford we have no modern theater for the undergraduates to experiment in, to learn the work of the theater thoroughly, while in the remoter universities of America, not to speak of Yale, you will come across beautifully built theaters for the use of students, equipped with all modern devices for good production.

"We were too impoverished after the last war to spend money in such a way, and just as we were recovering well and things were beginning to move again this second deluge hit us."

His face saddened for a moment, then the eyes lit up. "But it will not put us back," he said. "If it's not too long a war and if it doesn't leave us too weary, something good will come after."

John Masefield admitted that he goes to the films only to pass the time, "when waiting in Oxford for a bus and so forth. I get no delight from them," he explained. "What delights me is the Ballet, it has all the ecstasy and beauty that poetry might have given to the stage. If we were not at war I would go often to London to see the Ballet, but, as it is, I don't care for any amusement."

He loves good music, and relies upon a gramophone and a collection of classical records to supply him with this out in the country. "I'd like to play you something before you go," he said. "What would you like? Beethoven? Schubert?"

"Mozart," I begged.

His eyes, as he listened to the Jupiter Symphony, expressed a deep sadness and great calm. His is the strong, patient, warmly tinted face of a countryman, an "outdoor" face, but with the burning eyes of a visionary. His figure is upright, supple, alert, though his hair is white.

"Do you garden?" I asked, as we stood at the front door, looking across the lawn to where Mrs. Masefield was busy planting.

He smiled. "Not much. That's my wife's job. But I feed the ducks, and sometimes trim the trees and cut up logs for the fire."

This man, I thought, has the habits and loves of every good countryman, enriched with great imagination and the added power of fine expression. He seems in his hunger for peace, freedom, and beauty, to symbolize the national hunger for these things. His thought holds the essence of what we in England love best and are fighting to defend.

I left him standing hatless in the sun, waving his hand.

© Photochrom; Wide World

John Masefield, England's Poet Laureate, stands here at the door of his quiet house in the heart of the English countryside. Near by, flowing gently past his garden, is the River Thames, and beyond the river, low-lying meadows and a farm. From the windows of his home the poet looks out on rural England—the peaceful England we think of in terms of pictures like the one above. This tranquil scene seems to typify, as does John Masefield's hunger for peace, freedom, and beauty, all that the people of England love best and are now fighting to defend.

Guide for Home Dressmakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Deep in every woman's heart are two intense desires, one to make herself attractive, the other to use in some way her own creative talents. In no other art do these two desires find such satisfying expression as in sewing."

This stimulating first paragraph sets the keynote of Mary Brooks Picken's new volume of practical advice for the woman who wishes to make her own clothes—"Modern Dressmaking Made Easy." Published as a companion volume is the same author's "The Language of Fashion" (Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. $3.50 and $5 respectively.)

Of these two books, the second one, being merely a reference book—a dictionary of fashion terms—is of educational value primarily. Whereas the book "Modern Dressmaking Made Easy" is a practical, daily handbook for any woman who wants to know how to dress becomingly, particularly how to make becoming clothes herself.

From first page to last, this textbook on home dressmaking, illustrated profusely with line drawings and diagrams, is crammed with definite instructions—on how to use a pattern, how to put a garment together, how to decorate and finish it, how to wear it smartly, how to choose colors and styles suited to oneself, even how to buy ready-to-wear clothes. The book discusses smart grooming from every imaginable angle—the right lines for certain figures; correct corseting; the proper gloves and shoes for various occasions; graceful carriage, how to sit and walk charmingly.

The chapter entitled "All About Patterns," which painstakingly guides every step of the inexperienced home dressmaker, should prove invaluable to the many women who, today, are learning to make at home the softly-smart, beautifully hand finished "dressmaker-type" frocks they cannot afford to buy.

There Is No Greater Work Than Building a True Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many times we are apt to think of housekeeping as a dull job—one that anybody can do. Even if we do our housework exceptionally well, if we make it the job of our lives, we are afraid that we do so under the shadow of our friends' scorn. We think that we, as well as our jobs, appear dull and uninteresting to them—especially if they are people of notable accomplishment.

Yet oftentimes the people of marked talent—the musically gifted women, the artists, the actresses, the clubwomen, the political-career women, or those attaining prominence in athletics—do not combine with their gifts a talent for housekeeping. And to them the successful homemaker is an object of sincere admiration.

This fact was brought home to me, just the other day, when I was driving to town with a young woman who had been a champion tennis player. We were talking about the difficulties of running a house, of making an attractive and interesting home for a husband, as well as keeping up one's outside interests.

"Do you know," she said, "I believe many people take this business of homemaking far too casually. Why, it's an art—just like playing tennis or painting pictures! It is something that requires study, something to be worked for. If you'd listen to some of my friends, you'd think it was a mere detail, something to be tossed off in odd moments like a shower bath or walking down to the post office. No wonder some homes don't run in a smooth, well-oiled fashion!"

"Now, I admit," she went on, "that I find it hard to make a nice home. First of all, there's the budget to keep, and I'm not mathematical. There are meals to arrange—and I not only must have good meals for my husband, but they must be kept within our food allowance. Then there's the baby. I'm not naturally systematic; yet you have to do things for a baby on schedule or you get all balled up with the rest of your duties. It's hard to do all these things and keep up my badminton and tennis, and still be the smiling wife across the dinner table."

I agreed with her—though I was older and had ridden over many of her perplexing difficulties.

"But I'll get there," she said after a few minutes. "I've never let anything lick me yet. And Mother says I can't expect to learn everything at once. After all, I was playing tennis when many of my friends were taking homemaking courses, or were starting out on small salaries, with their husbands, and learning by experience."

She went on to tell me about the year when she was national indoor tennis champion. After the tournament was over, she was invited down to New York to visit a school friend—one of those girls who has no talents with which to set the world on fire, and who feels that the only career she can follow is the ordinary one of building a home.

"When I arrived, it was like entering a different world, a world of quiet days of living and happy evenings, a world into which I would soon be stepping myself, but about which I knew nothing.

"I stayed with Betty a week, and each day opened fresh vistas in this new world. There were the efficient ways Betty had of shopping—of buying the best articles for the cheapest prices. There was her well-planned cooking, there were the other details she had worked out to make housekeeping simple and to give her extra time in which to follow her cultural interests.

"At the end of my stay I could not help complimenting her. In fact, I enthused about her gracious way of accomplishing everything so easily. She seemed to make no work of homemaking at all. I'm afraid I was a bit envious; running a home looked like such a big job to me at that time. And what do you think Betty said?"

"What?" I inquired.

"She told me that she did nothing. I was the one who accomplished wonders. For wasn't I national indoor tennis champion? She had always longed to do something big like that.

"Then I told her that I would be champion for only a year, while what she was doing would endure for many years. She was building, every day of her life—building a home."

We drove on in silence for many minutes, and I, who, like Betty, had often wished that I could do more than just make a home, began to see that my tennis champion was right.

"Of course," the latter was saying in conclusion, "I wouldn't want to give up my tennis for anything. But isn't it funny? So many wives admire the women who seem to be doing things in the world, while all that time we, out in the world, are thinking how splendid it is just to be a good wife!"

E. S. P.

Gift Shop On Wheels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The interesting article which appeared on this page February 21, entitled "Beauty Shop On Wheels Proves A Success," reminded one reader of an enterprising young woman whose idea of a gift shop on wheels is meeting with equal success and bringing in a substantial income.

This young person, an artist, looked about for an outlet for her creative ability. She wanted to start a gift shop. But she did not feel that she could shoulder the overhead expense which a resident gift shop would entail. The idea of a movable one was suggested to her by a friend. The idea grew, and soon became a fact. Taking a gift shop into the home has proven a means of livelihood for several years.

She Began Simply

Using her car, she loaded it with giftwares—all sorts of decorative and useful articles, many of which she made, and also a line of attractive greeting cards. Hosiery, handkerchiefs, lingerie and perfume were added later as the shop on wheels gained customers. With her merchandise loaded in, she began to go about among friends and acquaintances, showing her wares.

The idea of seeing accessories in the home setting, and being able to choose gifts in the comfort of one's own home without the usual effort attached to shopping, met an urgent need. Busy mothers, older persons, business women, those confined to the home, are her customers. The first ones to buy have gladly passed along to friends and neighbors the news about this unique gift service. The type of giftwares which she offers for sale far surpasses the usual gift shop variety, because they are all handmade, are distinctively styled. The service which she gives and her pleasing and accommodating manner appeal to customers; and she is careful to be just as pleasant and charming when one's purchase is but a card as when the purchase amounts to dollars.

The Business Grew

This young woman says she enjoys "spreading beauty," as she calls taking her shop to the home; and she is always proud to show her wares.

Most of her business is in suburban communities far enough removed from cities to make her home service an accommodation. Customers frequently give her in advance the dates of wedding anniversaries, weddings, graduations and the like which they wish to remember; and as these dates approach she calls at those homes with her gifts. This little added service benefits both the customer and herself and usually calls for a gift, a card and wrapping material.

"I enjoy my gift shop on wheels almost as much as having a permanent gift shop," she says. And because it is meeting a need, she is being employed profitably and pleasantly.

D. E. M.

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Civilian Pilot Training Plan Expanded in Defense Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—President Roosevelt announced today that the base-training of civilian pilots hitherto confined to college undergraduates and numbering 10,000 a year would be thrown open to young men of proper age groups in and out of college and enlarged to graduate 50,000 annually.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt said that this latest announced step of the momentum-gathering defense program would be typical of other innovations, which would not be announced as an entity, but in piecemeal fashion as rapidly as they were under way.

Mr. Roosevelt denied again at the press conference that he had any "coalition" Government plans in mind, ascribing it to newspaper gossip, and used the present announcement as a sample of the broad-scale preparedness policy under way which, he asserted, would speak for itself as it is announced.

Starts July 1

Plans to train 50,000 civilian pilots a year start with the new fiscal year July 1. Civilians receiving the new aviation training will be incorporated into various Army, Navy and Marine reserves to form part of the personnel nucleus to man the ultimate fleet of 50,000 airplanes proposed in the construction program.

The CAA launched its three-month program to train 10,000 pilots from colleges on a $4,000,000 appropriation last year. It will now undertake the new larger task, multiplied by five. Funds for the expanded program will be supplemental to the $3,000,000,000 defense program now in Congress. The money in the latter program will be used for advance training of military pilots; the proposed new project will be elementary training, fitting successful graduates for later finishing courses if they so desire.

The graduates of the "base course" Mr. Roosevelt explained, are not finished military material, but their training means a corresponding saving in time for preliminary training for those who later enter Army or Navy service. The age group is 18 to 25. Men will be drawn from three main sources: schools and colleges where 10,000 were trained this year; citizens who have private flying licenses; young men not enrolled in school or college but who are willing and fit to undertake such training.

The plan announced by Col. Frank Knox at Chicago to train 10,000 pilots will fit generally into the picture, Mr. Roosevelt indicated. No longer being confined to colleges, the new courses will not stop in the summer time. The new plan meets strong criticism directed against present CAA courses that they are open only to college undergraduates.

Coalition Story "Cock-Eyed"

Mr. Roosevelt told a silent press gathering that stories about a coalition Cabinet had been simply "cock-eyed" from the start, and he warmly charged that editors had gone out on a limb on the matter and were attempting to support their position now by stories of a reorganized government. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt said, that while many outsiders are about to be brought into the government to expedite the great new defense program, no sweeping reorganization is contemplated.

The President emphasized his desire to have Congress vote more funds this session for the United States Housing Authority, which was denied a proposed $800,000,000 fund by the House last year.

He said also that plans for the defense program will avoid any possibility of relaxation of antitrust statutes. The Government is arranging a system of cross-licensing of basic patents and designs which would tend to prevent development of trusts or monopolies in war materials.

Greetings in Hollywood

Scene From 'Boom Town'

Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Casey Johnson, and Clark Gable in the film now in preparation.

Miss Colbert and Gable In Cast of 'Boom Town'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

M. G. M.'s "Boom Town" is a legend of the oil fields, from Wichita Falls, Texas, to the Kettleman Hills in California, and, as the studio puts it, of "the women who love these big, two-fisted, unafraid men."

Since M. G. M. is the studio, you know that the men are Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. Frank Morgan and Chill Wills are thrown in for good measure. The women are Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr.

Miss Lamarr, who is under contract to M. G. M., doesn't play the lead, and isn't even starred; for Miss Colbert has been brought in to play the starring feminine role. A few years ago Miss Colbert was in a similar position. She had worked for Paramount for a number of years, always in roles which had her as the pretty heroine who in the end was usually blacked out of the camera as the broad-shouldered hero leaned forward to put a ring on her finger.

As a protest against this she asked to play Nero's wife in De that she began to get parts that gave her her full share of the speaking lines in the script.

* * *

Miss Lamarr has been playing pretty heroines, too; and Miss Lamarr is pretty likely to be noticed in "Boom Town."

I don't say Miss Colbert won't be noticed, because she generally is. She was widely noticed as the heroine of "It Happened One Night," the only other picture in which she ever played opposite Clark Gable. And she has a few interesting sidelights on that.

It seems both Miss Colbert and Mr. Gable felt they were being punished when they were sent over to play "It Happened One Night" for a director named Frank Capra, who was making the picture for Columbia.

The picture has since been held up as an example of the thesis that players never know what is good for them. It was, as you doubtless remember, a big hit; yet both players were quoted at the time of its making as saying that they didn't think it would amount to much.

This, says Miss Colbert, was all wrong. Neither she nor Clark said it wouldn't be good. They said they didn't know. They both thought it had possibilities. But here they were, both being farmed out by the two biggest companies in the business to a smaller producing company and to a director who hadn't then made the name he now has What were they to think? They liked the story, and they thought it might be funny if well made, but how were they to predict that it was to be a smash?

* * *

For his part, Mr. Gable, though he had a pretty strong hunch he was being punished, was welcoming the chance to play in a role in which he didn't have to be a big, two-fisted, unafraid man. Nearly all his successes since then have been in big, two-fisted, unafraid roles. Of course, no one can erase the success he had in his first great departure from them.

Miss Colbert is, it might be added, finding some embarrassment of the sort Constance Bennett suffered from a few years ago. Last year she was advertised as the star making the highest salary in the motion picture industry—she gets something like $150,000 a picture. This sort of publicity, she thinks, is hard to live down. She attributes to it the fact that she didn't work in a picture for seven months last year.

"What," she says, "can you do when you have been put in a spot from which you can hardly hope to advance? A star can merely hold her own—at best. And if they put you forward as the highest paid star, no one else wants responsibility for any picture you're in."

There should be a moral there somewhere for Miss Lamarr, whose recent disagreement with her company was over a matter of wages. Even if she isn't getting all she wants, she has plenty of room to go forward. Look at Miss Colbert. She can merely stay where she is.

Thirty Truckloads Of Art Treasures Disappear in War

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—Thirty truckloads of art treasures, including paintings by Rubens, Rembrant and Van Dyck are missing, it was disclosed today, after being spirited out of Brussels during the German invasion.

The priceless treasures were taken from the Brussels Museum and placed in trucks, which set out for France over the bombed and refugee-tangled roads of Belgium.

They departed before the fall of the Belgian capital a week ago today, but have not been heard from since.

The Brussels Museum, formally called the Royal Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, contained upward of 700 paintings, the majority of them from the Fleming and Dutch schools.

The collection of the early Netherlands school was regarded as one of the most important in existence, and all the chief masters were represented by characteristic works.

Masterpieces of the Louvre and other Paris galleries were transferred to safe areas in France at the start of the war.

Sentences Meted To Musica Group

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Six former associates of Donald Coster-Musica drew prison terms yesterday in the Federal mail fraud, conspiracy and Securities and Exchange Commission case that grew out of the exposure of Coster-Musica's $21,000,000 McKesson and Robbins Drug Company swindle.

The group included John H. McGloon of Fairfield, Conn., former Vice-President and Controller of McKesson and Robbins, and three brothers and a brother-in-law of Coster-Musica. All were sentenced yesterday by Judge Grover Moscowitz.

Another brother-in-law, Leonard Jenkins, received a suspended sentence on the plea of Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving R. Kaufman, chief prosecutor, that Jenkins was a skillful mechanic whose services were needed in the country's aviation expansion program.

McGloon, convicted on May 17 of participation in the filing of a false financial report with the SEC, was sentenced to a year and a day in prison and fined $5,000. Federal officials said they believed he was the first person in the country convicted on this charge.

Trustee Sues

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—William J. Wardall, trustee of McKesson and Robbins, Inc., filed suit in Federal Court yesterday to recover $5,000,000 from 10 individuals associated with the late F. Donald Coster-Musica on the ground the drug company lost huge sums through diversion of funds by fictitious transactions with dummy concerns.

College Rift Halted At Peace Meeting

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 24 (AP)—Until Dr. Frank P. Graham, the President, intervened, speakers at a peace meeting sponsored by 25 students at the University of North Carolina were booed and heckled last night.

Soon after a skit was begun ridiculing the possibility of America's being invaded, a group in the audience sent a barrage of eggs to the platform.

At this point the actors halted the skit, Dr. Graham stepped to the stage and was greeted with applause. Then Bob Sloan, a student who had sponsored the distribution of handbills attacking the meeting, mounted the platform and asked that the speakers be given a fair, orderly hearing.

Only Women and Children Must Leave Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Gibraltar was relieved May 24 by an official announcement that the Government has no intention of compelling the departure of any citizens except women with young children.

Such women and their children were removed to Morocco May 21 in connection with British preparedness measures in the Mediterranean.

U. S. Should Keep Out of War, Resolve of Clothing Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The 25th anniversary convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 259,731 members, today passed resolutions opposing America's entry into the war and affirming that the nation could best contribute to world progress by extending social benefits and "providing a living demonstration to the world that it is possible to solve the grave problems which beset us in a peaceful and democratic way."

Endorsing President Roosevelt's foreign policy, the resolution on war called for a defense program "adequate to protect our country from all potential enemies" and stressed enforcement of all legislative measures for the protection of labor's rights as an essential element of national defense.

A resolution on democracy urged Americans not to take it for granted. The Amalgamated reaffirmed the body's "iron determination" to defend the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the bill of rights, against all enemies.

Mrs. Herrick Speaks

Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, spoke before the convention today in defense of the Government's role in labor and industrial relations. She lauded the Union's renewed efforts to bring about unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations as an important move toward the completion of "a really civilized industrial system."

"To say that a particular law has been enacted to benefit a particular group of people, or a particular interest is no valid argument for discrediting that law," Mrs. Herrick declared.

"Our whole system of government is based on a series of checks and balances, designed to prevent our social and economic life from getting out of balance and to protect the weak from the depredations of the strong.

"The success of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in achieving a high degree of economic welfare for its members is due to your ability and courage in seeing the problem of employee security as part of an industrial stability which necessarily includes the stability of the employers of your industry."

Tribute to Officer

Another feature of today's session was a tribute by the delegates to Joseph Schloss Berg, retiring Secretary of the Amalgamated. The delegates voted to give Mr. Schloss Berg, who retires after 25 years of service in the union, the official title of "Secretary-Treasurer emeritus."

The resolution to keep the United States out of the European war stressed that the conflict threatens to destroy many of the values now known as "the civilized way of life," and puts the Union strongly on record as recognizing the necessity for national defense measures.

"We recognize that we cannot remain indifferent to the outcome of the war which now rages in Europe," it continues, "and that the defeat of democracy there would jeopardize the rights of liberties we today enjoy in America. We, therefore, welcome all measures to extend material aid to the democracies."

Allies' War Costs In 1940 Expected To Run 19 Billion

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—The British and French Empires will spend nearly $19,000,000,000 this year to defeat Hitler's armies, Sir Louis Beale, a member of the Allied Purchasing Board, said.

Sir Louis, in charge of public relations for the Anglo-French Board, told the Commonwealth Club $1,500,000,000 would be spent in the United States, two-thirds of it for airplanes.

In addition to a round billion of orders already placed, contracts for another half billion are being negotiated, he said, adding that prompt delivery had led to repeat orders.

However, he urged still more speed to support "the last bulwark of freedom in Europe."

Great Britain, spending $10,000,000,000 on the war this year, looks forward to a long, bitter contest and plans to spend $13,000,000,000 next year and $16,000,000,000 in 1942, he added.

To plan a Vacation

Take one full measure of enthusiasm, and add a dash of foresight. Stir in several careful readings of hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, stopping while mixture can still be handled easily. Flavor to suit your taste with sailboats, golf-greens, shady verandas, etc.

Sprinkle the mixture with stardust and roll into sheets the size of a month. Divide into strips of one week, and line into days. No baking required. Serve as soon as possible.

Special Radio Telephone System Protects 9-Mile Conveyor Belt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — An elaborate radiotelephone communication system—said to be the only one of its kind in the world—is being installed along the conveyor belt line that is delivering sand and gravel to Shasta Dam. It is designed to eliminate delays in case of breaks along the 9.6-mile line, incidentally the longest in the world, engineers say.

The radiotelephone combination will link 27 stations on the belt line and by a delicate meter arrangement, any break in the conveyor system will register at a central radio station built by the Company on the summit near Shasta dam.

Telephones will be hooked up with the radio station, KQOK, and should a break occur, the radio operator will push a button that sets all "squawkers" on the telephones sounding. These squawkers are used in lieu of bells on the telephones.

At the same time, the operator will rush one of three radio receiving and broadcasting equipped automobiles to the scene of the break, to aid in making repairs.

In this way it will not be necessary for radio cars to patrol the belt line nor will men be kept at the stations along the belt line. However, when a repair crew is at a station, members may carry on several-way conversations through the telephones that are converted into radio microphones simply by dialing "O."

A repair man at station 18, for instance, may talk with the operator at the central station, with men in the other two radio cars and with other stations if someone is on duty there.

If there is no need for this type of conversation, the dial telephones can be used as telephones.

Shortwave Radiocast on June 3 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 3, over Station WRUL, Boston, and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths, and localities for which this special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

5:30 p. m.—Mainly directed toward Europe and Africa:
Station WRUL, 11.79mc., 25.4m.
Station WRUW, 15.13mc., 19.8m.

9:00 p. m.—Directed toward Central America, West Indies, and all parts of the United States:
Station WRUL, 6.04mc., 49.6m.
Station WRUW, 11.79mc., 25.4m.

11:00 p. m.—Directed for South America:
Station WRUL, 11.73mc., 25.6m.
Station WRUW, 15.13mc., 19.8m.

1:00 a. m., June 4—Directed toward Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, and the West Coast of North America:
Station WRUL, 6.04mc., 49.6m.
Station WRUW, 11.73mc., 25.6m.

All times are Eastern Daylight Saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for central standard time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add five hours, and for central European time, add six hours to the times given.

Rally Called At Louisville To Aid Allies

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24 (AP)—A half-page ad in the Louisville Times, signed by 21 civic leaders, including Mark Ethridge, General Manager of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal, announces a "pro-Allies Rally" for Saturday night. The notice reads in part:

"The crisis in Europe calls for immediate action upon our part. We believe that Congress should repeal all neutrality legislation that stands in the way of giving the Allies all the help in our power, short of involving us in war or in declaring war. We believe that Congress should consider what is the quickest and surest way of helping the Allies, and should give them such help (other than sending men to Europe and declaring war)."

La Guardia Joins

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York accepted membership in the Committee for the Defense of America Through Aid to the Allies with the comment:

"The only way to escape international complications is to get off the earth, and we are not ready for that." He telegraphed his acceptance to William Allen White, publisher of the Gazette, adding:

"I am for selling France and England all the planes they want and at a discount—and the discount might be a good investment at that. Let's make it clear that we mean hands off the Western Hemisphere by an open declaration of our policy that we will choose our own enemies. Peace and freedom will not be discouraged, despite the conditions existing in Europe."

Purchase of Mansion For Museum Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The historic Hampton-Preston mansion, long the object of controversy here, came nearer to attaining security when the citizens of this city launched a campaign to raise funds to purchase the house free of encumbrance and establish a museum within its spacious and majestic interior.

The sponsors of the movement propose a general museum, covering the fields of art, natural science, and history.

Hoover Talk on Defense Postponed Until Monday

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover's address on "national defense," originally scheduled for Sunday at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) over the National Broadcasting Company's blue network, has been postponed until 8:30 p. m., Monday, N. B. C. said last night.

American 'Will to Co-operate' Backed by Adult Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The building of a democratic dynamism—a "will to co-operate" which will unite America's divergent pressure groups and build by fraternal endeavor as efficient, vigorous government as a dictatorship achieves through the unifying influence of a magnetic top personality, was declared to be democracy's prime need by a panel of speakers at the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education here today.

Only by the slow building of this co-operative endeavor, it was said, would democracy be able to escape the necessity of calling in a "man on horseback." Without this drive toward co-operation, democracy would fly apart from the centrifugal pressures of divergent interests growing increasingly vocal and powerful, it was declared.

The forum speakers—Nathaniel Peffer, Associate Professor of International Relations, Columbia University, Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, New York City, Austin MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association, Harvey N. Davis, President, Stevens Institute of Technology, Lawrence Dennis, lecturer, and Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History—were "refereed" by Houston Peterson, head of the Department of Sociology, Cooper Union.

The estimated 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States and existence of "pressure group" government in Washington were cited as indicating the perils of democracy inherent in a failure to adopt new techniques and approaches in government.

Planks in United Platform

While Mr. Dennis assumed the role of official gadfly in the debate by contending that pressure-group Treasury grabs in the United States and Britain's assumption of a "war dictatorship" form of government proved that democracy in its present form had failed, other speakers gave a three-fold answer to the foremost question, "How can America build this co-operative endeavor which will make democracy more efficient?"

1. It was stressed that there must be continuous education. Information on Government processes, including local government, and on economics and social problems, must be given to the people in forms they can assimilate and use, Mr. MacCormick declared. Otherwise the electorate will go on making bad guesses, based on ignorance and old superstitions.

2. Americans must realize that the "town meeting" form of democracy, with everyone passing on all major and minor issues, while effective in a hamlet, will not work in a great nation. "There is need for more functional agencies represented in bodies controlled by the electorate," Mr. Tead said.

3. Americans must not be afraid to give expression to the idealism, of which they have an abundance. "Democracy can be saved by individual initiative coupled with a willingness to risk giving expression to idealism," Dr. Davis declared.

In a section meeting today, a national "labor information" service which would give the working man assistance similar to that which the Division of Crop Forecasting of the Department of Agriculture has performed for the farmer, was advocated by Howard M. Bell of the American Youth Commission.

"Such an agency," he said, "should be able to provide teachers, counselors, and placement workers with reliable information about the occupational and industrial trends operating in the nation as a whole. It should be able to collect and analyze data that will throw light upon actual or threatened shortages of labor in various regions and in the broad occupational fields."

American Mothers Plan Rifle Corps

NEW YORK (AP)—An army of American mothers, equipped with rifles and stationed throughout the land to pick off enemy parachutists, was envisioned here as an aid to national defense. The idea was born at a meeting of 75 members of the National Legion of Mothers of America, many of them having received instruction in arms from Lieut. Arthur Lockwood, of the United States Naval Reserve, who attended. Kathleen Norris, the author, is president of the legion.

Edna L. Johnston, Acting Regional Director of the New York and New Jersey division, said the Legion, now comprising 2,000,000 members, expected to double its membership by July 30. Mrs. Johnston said she would submit to the National Executive Board a plan to establish women's rifle corps in every State.

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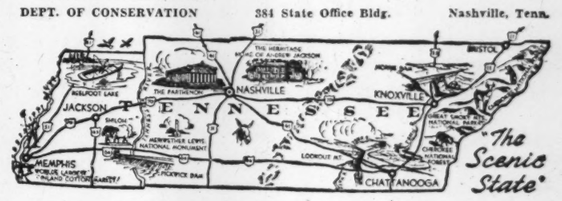

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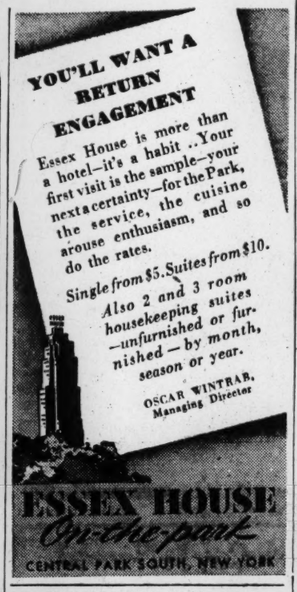
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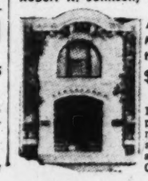

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World Champions to Face Red Sox Tomorrow—Track and Crew Are Featured

Yankees Still Most Amazing Club in American League

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those once-haughty Yankees, who visit Fenway Park this week end for a three-game series with the pace-setting Red Sox, still are the most amazing club in the American League. They got that way in the first place by winning pennants and world championships—four of them in a row. They are that way today because, with the same outfit which humbled the Cincinnati Reds in the last October classic, Joe McCarthy is in the league cellar. No one thought it could happen, yet it has.

It is not easy for the average baseball fan to get into conversation with big league ball players. Strictly enforced rules prevent customers from going down on the field before the game and from entering the clubhouse. Your only chance is to catch the players when they are going to and from the park, or at their hotel.

Players Should Know

However, if you could talk with them, 95 per cent—perhaps 99 per cent—would tell you that the Yankees will win the flag. They might also say that anything can and generally does happen over the long season—events which upset predictions and the normal power of contenders. But until some key player or players are injured, throwing the spotlight in another direction, those trying to "expert" the American League race can work only with the facts and figures which lie before them. And there is no doubt that when one considers pitching, extra-base hitting power and defense, the Yankees are still the No. 1 team in the circuit. Yet, today they are in last place.

Manager Joe McCarthy thought he had the solution to his record-breaking slump the other day in Detroit. He decided that he must make this fight to regain lost prestige with the same team which defeated the Reds last fall—called one of the greatest clubs of all time. So he benched Bill Knickerbocker, Buster Mills and Tommy Henrich and sent in Frank Crosetti, Charley Keller and George Selkirk. Bill Dickey appeared behind the plate, replacing the injured Buddy Rosar. Instantly the team reacted with a smashing triumph over the Tigers and the cellar was vacated. But when McCarthy was beaten by the Bengals yesterday, back in the well he dropped.

Likes Henrich

If this losing streak is extended at Fenway Park in tomorrow's double-header and Sunday's single, McCarthy will probably make more changes. There has been talk of benching Dahlgren and putting Henrich on first base. The Yankee manager thinks that Tom has great potentialities. But Babe must have heard the whispering, because on Wednesday he made five hits against the Tigers.

McCarthy might go so far as to bench Crosetti again, move Joe Gordon to shortstop and bring in Priddy, the sensational kid at Kansas City to play second base. Knickerbocker and Mills are not first division ball players. Neither can show McCarthy the high type of defensive play he has watched during the past four years. Therefore, if new faces appear, they will probably come from the outside.

Having won five out of eight, the Red Sox can call their recent road tour a success. They left home with a first place margin of a game and a half, and returned this morning with the same edge over the field. Joe Cronin won two out of three at New York, the single contests played in Chicago and St. Louis, lost the lone date at Cleveland and split a pair with the Tigers.

Cronin discovered on the western trip that he must make his challenge with young pitchers. Grove, Galehouse and Ostermueller failed to finish what they started in the West. This means that Mickey Harris, Herb Hash and Emerson Dickman will get starting turns in the games immediately ahead. If they fail, your guess is as good as mine.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harris and Dickman or Wilson will probably work tomorrow against the Yankees. Dickman pitched five relief innings at Detroit on Tuesday and Mickey has not appeared since Monday, when he went 1⅓ innings at Detroit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin announces that Hash will pitch the Sunday game. Herb already has been in 12 engagements, more than any other Boston hurler, but all were relief chores. His record is three and two.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox were not sorry when rain washed out the series final at Cleveland. Bob Feller was ready to pitch against them.

♪ ♪ ♪

As Jack Wilson was supposed to face Feller, it may be that Cronin will start him in one of tomorrow's games at Fenway.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees left for New York this morning on a 10 o'clock train. They keep a date with the Giants tonight and also play single games tomorrow and Sunday at the Polo Grounds. Tony Cuccinello is expected to return to third base during this series.

May Decide Future of Red Sox

By a Staff Photographer

Mickey Harris, Herb Hash and Emerson Dickman

When his veteran pitchers failed to last nine innings in the West, Manager Joe Cronin decided to go along with his younger men in the starting roles. This new plan means more work for the three pictured above.

Three Outstanding Events For Local Teams Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The eyes of the followers of local college sports will be turned in three directions at once, figuratively speaking, as three contests of importance high light the week end's activities.

At the Stadium in Brighton tomorrow Harvard and Yale will stage their 47th annual track meet; at Springfield nearly all the rest of the New England colleges will compete today and tomorrow for the New England intercollegiate track championship on Pratt Field; while at Ithaca tomorrow an undefeated Harvard varsity crew will be attempting to turn back the able challenges of Cornell and Syracuse.

Other college contests, of lesser importance to the week end but still of vital importance to those involved, will be Northeastern's second baseball game of the season with Tufts at Medford tomorrow afternoon; Harvard's return baseball game with Dartmouth on Soldiers Field; the 33rd annual Harvard-Yale freshman dual track meet in the Stadium; Tufts' track meet with Trinity at Hartford; the Jumbo's tennis engagement at Mass. State; and Boston College's baseball game at Providence College.

The day's activities at Harvard Stadium tomorrow begin at 1:30 p. m., and will continue to around 6 p. m. The field events in the varsity track meet will start off the program, with the track events beginning at 2 p. m. A majority of the events inside the Stadium will be finished before the Eastern Intercollegiate League Baseball game with Dartmouth at 4 p. m. Spectators can see both track meets and the baseball game for 55 cents.

May Be Upset

As has been the case in recent years, the favored team might be upset tomorrow, and despite the fact that Yale nearly doubled the points Harvard scored in the Heptagonal Meet last Saturday, the Crimson is given an excellent chance of beating out the Elis in the track meet. The Blue's strength is so apportioned that it scores more heavily in a championship meet rather than in a dual affair, and the protégés of Coach Steve Holt may find themselves on the short end of the score when evening rolls around.

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard will place his reliance on three Crimson stars to swing the balance his way. Although he has credited Yale with a 72-63 victory in his pre-meet figurings, he did not count on what Torbie Macdonald and Charlie Smith might do in the pole vault. Injuries to all three have handicapped their spring workouts, but all will compete in the meet. A switch of but five points would give Harvard a victory.

Yale Stars

Yale stars who can be figured to count heavily in the day's competition include Bob Owen in the dashes, Dick Morse in the half-mile and mile, Capt. Jay Shields and Ted Day in the hurdles, Tom Lussen in the pole vault, and Tom DeMott in the javelin. For Harvard Capt. Jim Lightbody is expected to come through with another double victory in the half-mile and mile, while Don Donahue in the hurdles, Howie Mendel, George Downing, and Nat Heard in the shot and discus, Bill Shallow in the hammer, and Gil Aertsen in the high jump should add many points

The New Englands at Springfield rattle down to the question of whether or not Rhode Island State will be able to win its fourth straight championship. If it does, the final score will be just as close as it was last year, when the Rams nosed out Brown by the narrow margin of less than two points.

Tufts Team

Pushing the Rhode Islanders will be Brown, Boston College, and Holy Cross, with any one of the three capable of turning in an upset. Not far behind these powerhouses, which will enter full teams, will be the two-man combination from Tufts, Walter Hall and Eddie Dugger, who between them will carry the Jumbo banner pretty well up near the leaders.

There will be defending champions in nine events in the meet, none of whom, incidentally, will be representing the defending team. They include Capt. Kenny Clapp of Brown in the 100, 220, and low hurdles; Charlie O'Donnell of Holy Cross in the quarter; Don Smith of Maine in the half-mile and mile; Eddie Dugger of Tufts in the high hurdles; Ed Swenson of Boston College in the shotput, and John McLaughry in the hammer throw.

Williams Out

Altogether 20 association members will be represented by more than 200 athletes, and the outcome may depend upon the final event. The absence this year of Williams has left more than a few points to be captured (the Purple scored 12 last year) and may swing the meet to the team getting the most of them. Trials were held this afternoon, with semifinals and finals coming tomorrow.

On Lake Cayuga's waters, Harvard will meet Cornell and Syracuse in the annual Cornell Spring Day regatta, and both opponents will be pointing for a victory over the Henley champions to crown their sprint-race season with success. But for the race between Wisconsin and Syracuse June 6, the intercollegiate sprint-race season will be over tomorrow night, and the way will be cleared for the four-mile grinds at New London and Poughkeepsie.

Coach Tom Bolles' Harvard crew will be favored to keep its victory string intact, but it may have to call upon all of its reserve power to do so.

Changes Made In Middlebury Coaching Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 24—The coaching staff at Middlebury College will undergo several changes next year, according to an announcement made by Coach A. M. Brown, head of the department. John Nash, who has been freshman football mentor, varsity hockey and baseball coach ever since he graduated from Middlebury four years ago, leaves the staff this June.

In his place Samuel Guarnaccia of Wakefield, Mass., a Middlebury alumnus of the class of 1930, will take over the freshman football duties. Guarnaccia was captain of the 1929 football team, an outstanding track man, a member of the Athletic Council and of Waubanakee during his undergraduate days. He will also teach in the Italian and Spanish Departments.

George Akerstrom who has been line coach for several seasons becomes a member of the Physical Education Department next fall. Besides working with Coach Ben Beck during football season he will coach the varsity hockey team also.

Mentor for Middlebury's 1941 baseball team will be John J. Kelly who has been with the athletic staff for a number of years as instructor and secretary of the department.

Coach Brown will continue in charge of the track and cross country teams, Coach Beck as head football, basketball, and golf coach, and Professor E. B. Cornwall as tennis coach. Coach for the 1941 ski team has not been selected at this time.

Wonson Likely to Pitch For Big Green Tomorrow

In the outstanding program on the Harvard spring sports schedule, the varsity baseball team will seek revenge on Dartmouth in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game on Soldiers Field, tomorrow afternoon.

Dartmouth blanked Harvard 6-0 at Hanover on Wednesday with Capt. Hal Wonson limiting the Crimson to two singles. Wonson scored his third victory in as many years over Harvard while his team-mates pounded eleven hits off Burgy Ayres and Lou Clay. Coach Jeff Tesreau probably will send Wonson against Harvard again tomorrow as it will be the Dartmouth captain's last opportunity to face the Crimson. Wonson, whose home is in Bridgewater, prepared for Dartmouth at Tabor Academy. In addition to being an outstanding hurler, he is a fine half miler and miler.

The other possibility for the starting pitching assignment is Ed Hughes, former Medford High School star. This 185-pound left hander has enjoyed much success this season and may get a chance against Harvard. George Sexton of Watertown is Dartmouth's relief pitcher. George Sommers, the big football tackle from Duluth, Minnesota, will catch for Dartmouth.

Dartmouth Infield

The Dartmouth infield has Chester Jones at first, Jack Orr at second, John Lendo at shortstop, and Bob Fitch at third. Gus Broberg, great basketball player, Ned Hein, and Jack Burns play the outfield.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard probably will start Capt. Tom Healey against Dartmouth. Harvard's second ranking pitcher, Burgy Ayres, will start in right field. Bob Fulton will do the caching. With Bill Tully, veteran first baseman, counted out for the rest of the season, Ed Buckley will move from second to first base. Sam Merrill will play second, Fred Keyes, shortstop, and Gil Whittemore, third. Torby Macdonald, football captain, who will run the sprints in the Harvard-Yale track meet before the baseball game, and Les Pitchford will play with Ayres in the outfield.

Other Contests

In other contests tomorrow, the Harvard freshman baseball team will play its objective game with the Yale freshmen at New Haven, the varsity tennis team will meet Yale on Divinity Courts, Cambridge, at 2:30 o'clock, and the freshman golf team will play Yale at the Belmont Country Club.

The tennis players will be chosen from among Dave Burt, Langdon Gilkey, Goodie Hough, Chet Legg, Sonny Lyell, Don Marvin, Jack Palfrey, Homer Peabody, Westy Westheimer, Orme Wilson, and Corey Wynn.

The Yale tennis players will be chosen from among Sewall Cutler, McLeod Stephens, William Thorn, Robert Freedman, Philip Steckler, Leslie Wheeler, Tom Rutledge, George Kelly, Spencer Ehrman, and Bowen Blair.

McCoy Is Named To All-America Shooting Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Military officials at Penn State have been informed that Bob McCoy, crack rifle shot on the Lions' team, has been selected as one of five members on the All-America rifle team named by the National Rifle Association.

McCoy, a junior in mechanical engineering, is from Slippery Rock. He was a member of the Penn State rifle team this season which won 31 and lost only one match.

In the National Intercollegiates the Lion rifle squad finished as the leading Eastern team and was runner-up for national honors. Forty-five colleges took part in the meet.

The University of Iowa team, which won first place, broke the meet record by 12 points, and Penn State, in second place, cracked the former record by four points.

McCoy's selection on the All-America team marks the second time this month that a Penn State athlete has gained national honors. Roman Pieo, of Bristol won the National A. A. U. rope climb at Chicago. Runnerup to Pieo for the national championship was another Lion gymnast, Charles Gillespie of Altoona.

Neil M. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics, has announced that Penn State has been admitted to full membership in the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association. Other members are Navy, Army, Temple, Princeton, Dartmouth, and M. I. T.

Hoosier Athletes Eye State Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The high jump mark of 6ft. 7⅜in., established by Bert Nelson, of Butler, in 1932, will be the oldest of 15 records that will be assaulted by the Indiana State track and field championships in the Ross-Ade Stadium here at Purdue University on Saturday, June 1.

Although Nelson's time-honored mark seems safe, one of the greatest crops of Hoosier collegiate athletes in history will place a number of other records in a precarious position, including the standards in the low hurdles, half-mile run, quarter-mile dash, shot put and discus throw.

Some indication of the rapid development of track within the borders of Hoosierdom is provided by the fact that nine out of the existing 15 records have been established in the past three years.

Existing records, which will provide a mark for the contending athletes to shoot at in the June 1 meet, are as follows:

100-Yard Dash—09.6, Collier (Ind.), 1937; Clifford (ND), 1938.
120-Yard High Hurdles—:14.3 Gutting (Purdue), 1939.
220-Yard Dash—:21.0, Collier (Ind.), 1937.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—:23.1 Cochran (Ind.), 1939.
440-Yard Dash—:48.0 Fuqua (Ind.), 1934.
880-Yard Run—1:52.7 Francis (ND), 1938.
One-Mile Run—4:11, Smith (Ind.), 1937.
Two-Mile Run—9:17.5, Lash (Ind.), 1937.
One-Mile Relay—3:16.7, Indiana (Harpold, Bicking, Hornbostal, Fuqua), 1934.
Pole Vault—13ft., 6in., Gibbs (ND), 1938.
High Jump—6ft., 7⅜in., Nelson (Butler), 1932.
Broad Jump—24ft., 4in., Meagher (ND), 1935.
Shot Put—50ft., 6in., Elser (ND), 1935.
Discus Throw—164ft. 5in., Harris (Ind.), 1939.
Javelin Throw—206ft., 6in., Purvis (Purdue), 1935.

Grads Still Supreme

EDMONTON (CP)—Edmonton Grads' supremacy in international women's basketball remains unblemished.

The famous Grads, who have announced their decision to disband June 6 on the club's 25th anniversary, made a sweep of their second-last series when they defeated Wichita Thurstons, 37-28, May 22. The result gave Grads the three-game, total-points exhibition round 139-95. They won 53-34 Saturday, and 50-33 Monday.

Grads make their final appearance in a three-game exhibition series with Chicago All-Stars opening here June 1.

After a ragged start which left the count 7-5 for Wichita at the end of the first quarter May 22, the Kansans capitalized on scoring chances early in the second to cut down the wide margin made by Grads in the first two games.

The Edmonton girls staged a determined comeback which netted them 11 points in quick succession and the score was 17-15 at half-time.

Checking closely and making their shots count, Grads widened their lead to 28-1, in the third quarter, and then matched the visitors basket for basket in the last 10 minutes.

Neither team showed the fire and speed displayed in earlier games and shooting accuracy was below average with Grads registering on 14 out of 58 for 18.9 per cent.

Delores Mohr of Wichita was the outstanding player on the floor, scoring seven field goals for half her team's points. Etta Dann led Grads with nine points.

Class B Golf

Hollis Cranmer of Blue Hill and Walter Dray of George Wright were due to meet today in the final of the M. G. A. Class B golf championship at Blue Hill. Cranmer reached the final bracket by eliminating Medalist George Brouillard of Thorny Lea yesterday morning, and then by defeating Paul Collins of Andover in the afternoon. Both victories were by 4 and 3 margins. Dray, former Boston College student, downed Ken Dunbar of South Shore 4 and 3 in the morning, and Dr. Eldon Egger of Brockton 2 up in the afternoon.

Starting Times In Belmont Golf

Following is a list of the pairings and starting times in the qualifying round at Belmont Monday for the U. S. open golf championship. Five places from the New England district will be sought.

9:00—*Lester Kennedy, Woburn C. C.; Adelard Millette, Dudley.
9:05—Paul D. Campbell, Winchester; *Stanley F. Tenerowicz, Ludlow.
9:10—Jack Reidy, Pakachoag; John Igoe, Weld.
9:15—*Robert E. Bingham, Mayfield; Stanley Parzich, Wilbraham.
9:20—*Allan V. Ellis, The Country Club; Philip J. Friel, Woburn.
9:25—Thomas H. Howe, Wellesley; *David B. Sullivan, Norfolk.
9:30—*Ted Bishop, Woodland; Andy Manero, Salem.
9:35—Harry J. Nettleblatt, Framingham; *Robert W. Knowles, Jr., The Country Club.
9:40—Roland Hancock, Mt. Hood; Tony Manero, Salem.
9:45—*Harold H. Mandly, Jr., Avon C. C., Conn.; John Thoren, Woodland.
9:50—Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I.; Eddie Bush, Norway, Me.
9:55—Bob Crowley, Norfolk; Jerry Gianferente, Brattleboro, Vt.
10:00—John L. Sheehan, Albemarle; Harry A. Pezzullo, Barrington, R. I.
10:05—James P. Gantz, Concord, N. H.; Walter F. Hall, Brockton.
10:10—James D. Fogertey, Myopia Hunt; Edward Burke, Meadowbrook, Conn.
10:15—Arthur E. Reid, The Country Club, Farmington, Conn.; Ben Roman, North Conway, N. H.
10:20—Joe Stein, Manchester, N. H.; Ernest W. Newnham, Portland, Maine.
10:25—W. Kenneth Reid, New Britain, Conn.; Jack Harvey, Sagamore Spring, Lynnfield Center, Mass.

*Amateur.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Pittsburgh, Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Cincinnati (2).

American League

Detroit at Chicago, Cleveland at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Washington, New York at Boston (2).

Wildcats Near Close of Sport Year Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 24—Signs of the approaching close of another college year will be obvious tomorrow afternoon on the University of New Hampshire athletic front as three varsity and two freshman squads ring down the curtain on another spring.

Only varsity baseball and freshman track will remain in operation after this week end. Baseballmen will still have three games to play but yearling tracksters call it a year on May 31 against St. John's.

The lacrosse team meets Defending New England Champion Dartmouth in the Indians' first appearance on Lewis Felds. Dartmouth is rated a heavy favorite, having decisively outscored Williams, a team which New Hampshire nosed out 13 to 12.

Other squads climaxing their seasons will be tennis against Bates, track at the New England meet in Springfield, freshman baseball with Tilton, and freshman lacrosse with Dartmouth's first-year men.

The varsity baseball team, pushed out of a mathematical chance for New England league supremacy by Northeastern Tuesday, will meet its last conference rival, Rhode Island, here. Lowell Textile, Harvard Grads, and Boston College will be left on the Wildcats' slate.

Pitchers to Duel In Softball Game

A pitching duel looms at the Garden next Tuesday evening when the Olympets clash with the Fiske Girls, in the feature game of the scheduled double bill in girls' softball.

Mary Pratt, the Olympets' diminutive left-hander, is due to meet Helen Dupsky of the Fiske in what may be one of the best hurling battles of the season. Young Miss Pratt, recently crowned the best athlete in Sargent School, ran her victory string to 10 consecutive wins against this same Fiske team at the close of last season. Miss Dupsky performed on the Depot floor just once last year, and managed to pin a defeat on the now defunct Boston Gardenias. She was pitching for the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester on that occasion. Helen possesses a world of speed and her control has always been good.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia postponed, cold.
Chicago at Pittsburgh postponed, rain.
(Only games scheduled)

American League

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled)

Ace Shooter

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24 (AP)—Steve Sivanich is one of those golfers who call their shots—even holes in one.

"Fourteen others have done it this year (made a hole in one in Minneapolis)," Steve remarked to three companions, "so why can't I?"

On the 190-yard third hole at hilltop, his tee shot sailed for the pin. It looked to have stopped against the flag. The foursome sprinted to the green only to find the ball a half-inch out.

Steve kept banging away and three holes later he smacked a seven iron into the cup on the short sixth.

'Actor' Conzelman

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Jimmy Conzelman—you know him as coach of the professional Chicago Cardinals football team, also as athlete, author, speaker and song writer—and now meet "actor" Conzelman.

He was signed May 11 to play the role of a football coach in the outdoor municipal opera's musical comedy, "Good News," the week of July 15.

"I don't know much about acting," said Conzelman of his first venture behind the footlights, "but the role is certainly a familiar one, and it will be a lot of fun."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	25	109	43	.395
Cramer	27	125	47	.376
Williams	27	104	38	.365
Foxx	27	98	31	.316
Peacock	12	30	9	.300
Doerr	27	113	30	.265
Tabor	27	105	27	.257
Cronin	27	97	21	.216
Desautels	21	65	12	.185
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	20	68	24	.353
Ross	23	89	30	.337
Miller	23	83	27	.325
Warstler	14	32	10	.313
Rowell	21	58	18	.310
Hassett	23	84	22	.262
West	22	84	22	.262
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	14	32	7	.219
Sisti	13	37	7	.189
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Dickman	7	4	2	.667
Harris	5	2	1	.667
Hash	12	3	2	.600
Bagby	6	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Piechota	4	1	0	1.000
Posedel	6	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	6	1	4	.200
Sullivan	7	1	4	.200
Barnicle	6	0	0	.000
Coffman	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Queen's Park Wins

LONDON, May 24 (CP Cable)—Queen's Park Rangers defeated Reading 2-0 a South "D" regional group soccer game played on the former's ground yesterday.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Hayes, Athletics	25	84	15	35	.417
Finney, Red Sox	25	109	21	43	.395
Radcliff, Browns	26	110	15	43	.391
Danning, Giants	26	100	15	39	.390
Lombardi, Reds	25	88	16	33	.375
Gustine, Pirates	15	53	6	19	.358

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	11	Mize, Cardinals	12
Trosky, Indians	9	Werber, Reds	5
Kuhel, White Sox	8	Danning, Giants	5

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	39	Danning, Giants	27
Walker, Senators	29	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky, Indians	25	Lombardi, Reds	24

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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O	M		A	B	I	G	A	I	L			N	C	
L	A	C		A	L	A	M				S	I	R	
I	R	A	N		E	L	A		L	A	C	E		
N	E	P	A	L		T		V	A	L	E	T		
		U	T	A	H		S	A	K	I				
S	I	L	A	S		Y		T	E	N	O	R		
O	R	E	L		T	A	B		S	A	R	A		
W	I	T			O	W	L	S			S	E	W	
E	D		C	O	W	L	I	T	Z		B	S		
R		D	A	N	E			G	O	E	S		O	
S	I	S	T	E	R			H	A	M	S	U	N	

Chicago White Sox Surprise American League With Spurt From Last to Fourth

Four-Straight Victories In Home Park Help Team

By the Associated Press

The season's best straight and fancy sleight-of-handing, positively done with mirrors, is the pageant the Chicago White Sox are performing this week for the American League patrons.

From last place to fourth in five days is a feat that the world champion New York Yankees would pay plenty to learn.

It was a popular supposition at the start of the season that Manager Jimmy Dykes did not have anything and the team has looked worse than even the experts predicted. From April 16 until Monday the Sox were never better than a tie for fifth and never had won a game in their own park.

Make Hits Count

The Dikes (pun intended) burst open this week and the club now has won four straight in Comiskey Park, climaxed by a 13-4 shocker to the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday.

The Sox have crowded 57 hits into their last four games and had 13 yesterday. But it was not the number as much as it was the spacing that created the furore in Chicago. The A's outhit them with 16 blows, but the Sox bunched 10 runs into one furious fire-cracker eighth inning and the Athletics sank out of sight.

The Yankees, who on Sunday were only half a game behind Chicago, slithered back into the cellar by dropping a 3-2 decision to the Detroit Tigers and big Buck Newsom.

Two Home Runs

This game started out as a home run duel with Joe Di Maggio and Hank Greenberg, each hitting two-run round-trippers, but the contest was quickly converted into a pitching struggle between Red Ruffing and Newsom, who maneuvered without further scoring until the ninth.

Ruffing was the one who weakened. After getting Greenberg out he gave up a single to Rudy York, a double to Bruce Campbell and had to give Pinky Higgins an intentional walk, loading the bases. Then catcher Bill Sullivan lofted a fly to the outfield for the winning run.

The St. Louis Browns wrung out an 8-7, 12-inning triumph over the Washington Senators in a thrill-packed battle. The Browns had to come from behind to tie the score in the eighth and again in the ninth. In the 12th Jimmy Bloodworth hit a two-run homer that looked like the game for the Senators. But in their final turn at bat the Browns banged across three runs on George McQuinn's second homer of the game, a single, a triple and a fly.

Cubs Win At Night

Delayed 24 hours by rain, the Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Phillies managed to put on the major leagues' first night game of 1940 last night and gave the customers at Shibe Park a 13-inning show that the Cubs ultimately won 4-3.

For 10 innings this was a pitching test between Charley Root and Hugh Mulcahy. Root gave way to a pinchhitter in the 11th, but Mulcahy went on to live up to his nickname—"losing pitcher."

Hank Leiber hit a home run in the ninth, but the Phils tied it up. In the 13th doubles by Bill Nicholson and Al Todd and a single by Bobby Mattick counted two runs and this time the Phillies could not quite make the grade.

All the other games in the National League were rained out along with the anticipated feature of the junior circuit—the clash of the Cleveland Indians and Boston Red Sox.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Buck Newsom, Tigers—Held Yankees to hix hits and struck out seven in winning his fourth game, 3-2.

Taft Wright, White Sox—His two-run homer sparked 10-run explosion in eighth inning against Athletics.

George McQuinn, Browns—Hit two home runs, including one in crucial 12th inning rally that beat Senators.

Al Todd and Bob Mattick, Cubs—Each made three hits and each batted in run in 13th inning to beat Phillies.

Semi-Pro Baseball

ST. LOUIS, May 24 (AP)—George H. Sisler, semi-pro baseball commissioner, today announced qualifying state tournaments and pairings of other state champions who will vie in regional play-offs for remaining berths in the National championship at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16-28.

Winners of these state tournaments qualify directly:

Torrance, Calif.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Wichita, Kan.; Peoria, Ill.; Vandergrift, Pa.; High Point, N. C.; Pageland, S. C.; Trenton, N. J.; Springfield, Ohio; Montgomery, Ala.; and Indiana, Nebraska and New York whose tourney site will be set later.

Regional play-off contestants will be winners from these State tournaments:

Walla Walla, Wash., vs. Portland, Ore.; Roundup, Mont., vs. Preston, Idaho; Pueblo, Colo., vs. Worland, Wyo.; Minot, N. D., vs. South Dakota (site unnamed); Adel, Iowa, vs. Minnesota (site unnamed); St. Louis, Mo., vs. Clarksville, Ark.; Shreveport, La., vs. Laurel, Miss.; Racine, Wis., vs. Michigan (site unnamed); Rome, Ga., vs. West Palm Beach, Fla.; Portland, Me., vs. Portsmouth, N. H.; Hudson, Mass., vs. Vermont (site unnamed); Woonsocket, R. I., vs. Hartford, Conn.; Harrisville, W. Va., vs. Wilmington, Dela.; Kentucky (site unnamed) vs. Tennessee (site unnamed).

The Duncan (Okla.) Cementers, defending national champs, and the Mt. Pleasant (Texas) Cubs, defending runners-up, automatically compete in this year's U. S. championship.

American League

Boston	19	8	.704
Cleveland	18	10	.643
Detroit	15	13	.536
Chicago	13	16	.448
Washington	13	17	.433
Philadelphia	12	16	.429
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	11	17	.393

Results May 23

St. Louis 8, Washington 7. (12 innings.)
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Chicago 13, Philadelphia 4.
Boston at Cleveland, postponed.

Wimbledon Tennis Postponed to July

By the Associated Press

London, May 24

The Wimbledon lawn tennis championship, scheduled for June 21-22, was postponed today to July 19-20.

Minor League Results

Results May 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 11, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 5, Montreal 3.
Others postponed, rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 2.
Toledo at Columbus, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 5, Oakland 0.
Portland 4, Hollywood 3.
San Diego at San Francisco, postponed, lights failed.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 3, New Orleans 1.
Others postponed, rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 4-5, Tulsa 3-2.
Houston 9-9, Oklahoma City 8-0.
San Antonio 6, Fort Worth 0.
Dallas at Shreveport, rain.

Eastern League

Albany 4, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Scranton 5, Binghamton 0.
Hartford 3, Elmira 1 (10 innings).
Springfield at Williamsport, postponed, lights failed.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Hayes, Philadelphia, .417; Finney, Boston, .395.

Runs—Case, Washington, 31; Moses, Philadelphia, 29.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 39; Walker, Washington, 29.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 47; Finney, Boston, Radcliff, St. Louis, and Walker, Washington, 43.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 13; McCoy, Philadelphia; Mack, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 10.

Triples—Judnich, St. Louis; Finney, Boston, and Lewis, Washington, 4.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 11; Trosky, Cleveland, 9.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 14; Walker, Washington, 6.

Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, and Dean, Philadelphia, 4-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .390; Lombardi, Cincinnati, .375.

Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; five tied with 20.

Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 27; Mize, St. Louis, 25.

Hits—Danning, New York, 39; Leiber, Chicago, 38.

Doubles—Werber, Cincinnati; Danning, New York, Padgett, St. Louis, and Mueller, Philadelphia, 8.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 6; Camilli, Brooklyn, 4.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 12; Werber, Cincinnati, and Danning, New York, 5.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Werber, Cincinnati, Danning and Whitehead, New York, 3.

Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 6-0; Melton, New York, 4-1.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	8	.692
Brooklyn	18	8	.692
New York	15	11	.577
Chicago	17	13	.567
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Boston	8	15	.348
Pittsburgh	6	18	.250

Result May 23

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3. (13 innings.)
Other games postponed.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 23

At Middlebury, Vt.: Middlebury 9, Norwich 0.

'Jolting Joe' —By Pap'

JUST WAIT UNTIL THE PITCHERS START THROWING CURVES
JOE'S RETURN TO ACTION WAS THE SIGNAL FOR THE GIANTS TO SNAP OUT OF THEIR EARLY SEASON SLUMP
MOORE WAS ON THE BENCH ON OPENING DAY WHILE ROOKIE JOHNNY RUCKER BASKED IN THE LIMELIGHT —NOW THE SITUATION IS REVERSED
Joe MOORE
—THE GIANTS VETERAN OUTFIELD ACE
PAP'

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Joe Moore was sitting on the bench the afternoon the Giants opened the current season against the Phillies while Johnny Rucker, a sensation of the training season, moved into the outfield at the Polo grounds.

It was the old, old story. That of a veteran being cast aside for a younger, faster newcomer. At 32, with a poor season behind him, Moore's future was none too certain. He hadn't been up to his usual standard in the exhibition games and then he suffered a knee injury.

Manager Bill Terry went overboard on young Rucker. The flashy rookie was hailed as "another Ty Cobb" on the strength of his showing in exhibition games.

But once the pennant chase was under way and the pitchers were throwing for "keeps," Rucker's inexperience betrayed him. He started to press. And when hits were not popping off his bat as they had been in the training tests, he became nervous and made costly errors in the field.

The Giants ran into a pack of early season trouble, losing several games because of rookie errors and lack of punch at the plate. In desperation in Pittsburgh, Manager Terry sent Joe Moore back to his old station in the outfield. The Giants suddenly came to life and to the amazement of their leader clicked off a dozen victories in a row at the expense of the Pirates, Dodgers and Bees.

Last year when Moore sagged the Giants sagged along with him. Perhaps, if he can keep going at his present clip, the Giants may cause considerable trouble for the more highly favored teams in the National League.

Joe has contributed much to the success of the Giants since he first won a regular job with the New Yorkers in 1932 after starting the season with Jersey City. Never a super star, he was a thoroughly dependable performer. A ball player's ball player.

Last season, however, his batting average dropped to .267, the lowest in his career as a Giant, and he batted in only 47 runs in 138 games. Joe is going on 32 but being of the thin, wiry type, he should have a couple of good seasons left in his system. —Pap'

In the Dugout

By Rumill

O'Doul's Pupil Delivers

Frank "Lefty" O'Doul's chest must have swelled a few inches the other morning when he picked up the paper, looked at the Yankee box score and saw five hits in five tries beside the modest name of Babe Dahlgren. Before reporting to the world champions in Florida this spring, the first baseman ran through a special course in the destructive art of batting with Professor O'Doul. The popular "man in the green suit" must have felt rather proud of his pupil, for the percentage against any player getting five for five in the big leagues is terrific.

By the end of the season, Dahlgren's batting average may be down around .235, where it was at the close of 1939. But right now O'Doul and the Yankees—including Babe himself—like to think that the big day was a hint to the future. It is possible that the private school on the Pacific Coast is now producing results on the Atlantic Coast.

O'Doul A Master

Nobody would get a bigger kick out of Dahlgren's awakening at the plate than O'Doul, unless it would be Joe McCarthy. Lefty thought more of one base hit than he did of 10 dollars when he was touring the National League. In practice he would stand in that batter's box and punch base hits to the outfield as long as someone would throw to him, or until an impatient teammate stepped on his heels. And Lefty was a master with the stick. As a matter of fact, he probably still is. Last year he appeared in 25 of San Francisco's games, mostly as a pinch hitter, and compiled an even .400 average. With a runner in scoring position, he was always a dangerous individual.

What pages in the textbook O'Doul read to Dahlgren cannot be determined from this distance. However, if Lefty followed his own instincts, he told Babe to forget about home runs and hit the ball according to the path it took over the plate. In simpler words, if the ball was wide to Dahlgren, who swings righthanded, he should try hitting it to right field. If it was inside, he should pull it to left. Being strictly a "pull" hitter, the opposition has always been able to stop Babe by keeping the ball outside.

Teaches Young Men

Incidentally, after listening to stories of O'Doul's popularity in the Pacific Coast League and hearing critics from that section praise his shrewd managerial tactics, one wonders why the majors have not done something about bringing him East. Lefty is a great fellow with young players. He makes it his business to study and understand them, to talk to them like a brother. He builds up their confidence in him and in his strategy. Certainly no man is better qualified to teach young men how to handle a bat. It may be, however, that it is this popularity which keeps Lefty on the shores of the Pacific. He probably does as well financially out there as some managers and a wide majority of coaches do in the majors. But some day the man in the green suit will come back to the scene of his early triumphs.

* * *

An admiring Boston baseball crowd will gather under the same roof early next month and pay tribute to one of the greatest pitchers of all time—Robert Moses Grove. As sad and far fetched as it may sound, there is just a chance that Lefty's long and spectacular career will have ended before that night. Not officially, perhaps, as the tall mountaineer will probably labor through the 1940 season. But some of the wiser ball players are now predicting that Lefty will not be in uniform in 1941—or, at least, they say he should not be. From the dugout it looks as if his once-feared fast ball is gone and the "zip" has passed from his curve.

All Looked Alike

Those who have followed the Red Sox in recent years have grown to respect Grove. He has that rough, crude manner about him. Temperamental to the limit, he probably has fewer friends in the majors than anyone else of his experience. But you had to take your hat off to him when he walked out to that mound. It made no difference who was hitting—Di Maggio, Gehringer, Trosky, Dickey—they all looked alike to Lefty. That is, they did up to a short time ago.

Working opening day at Griffith Stadium, Grove blanked the Senators with two hits. He was more than sensational. But since that chilly afternoon he has been a tremendous disappointment to the Red Sox. He has been hit hard and driven from the box in five successive games, although he was credited with winning one. It may be somewhat difficult to think of things to say at the Grove dinner.

Sports Mirror

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees regained American League lead as Rookie Spud Chandler blanked Cleveland, 14-0, and Athletics lost, 8-6 to St. Louis Browns.

Five Years Ago

First night game in Major League history played at Crosley Field, Cincinnati. Paid attendance 20,422.

Jumbo Track Titans

By a Staff Photographer

While the Tufts varsity track team is competing in Hartford against Trinity tomorrow, these two Jumbo stars, Eddie Dugger (left) and Walter Hall will be in Springfield for the New England intercollegiate championship meet. Dugger will be defending his title in the high hurdles, and is given an excellent chance of breaking the all-time New England college record for the event. Between them, these two athletes may score some 17 points.

Kay Pearson Cards Texas Golf Upset

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 24 (AP)—Four years ago, he acclaim from winning the national intercollegiate tennis title still coming her way, Miss Kay Pearson decided to take up golf as an off-season sideline.

Today, the 26-year-old Houston girl played in the semifinals of the women's southern golf tournament, the classic of Dixie, along with three of the nation's foremost players.

She got there by defeating National Champion Betty Jameson, 2 and 1, in yesterday's stunning upset. Rain, mud, and chill winds bothered this novice but little as she scored a clean, well-earned triumph over a champion who couldn't match her courage.

Tennis Champion

Winner of the national intercollegiate singles and doubles tennis titles in 1935 for Rice Institute, Miss Pearson suddenly started thinking golf.

"Actually, I've played only three years of golf. I can't believe I beat Betty—I was so frightened."

But the frozen-faced girl who played her first major tournament golf last year and qualified for the national, women's western open and closed, and Trans-Mississippi tournaments, fooled her astounded gallery if she was frightened.

It seemed it was her heart more than her golf game that brought her victory. She had fine shots, but she backed them up with practically errorless putting.

On the last five holes she was so errorless, she put Betty under tremendous pressure. Four times she forced Betty to drop tricky six footers to halve holes. Miss Pearson won the first and second holes and Betty never was better off than one down.

Three Down

Today Miss Pearson met Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, who gave a courageous exhibition in coming from under a three-hole deficit at the end of six holes to eliminate Miss Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., one up.

Still the steadiest of the lot, however, and gradually becoming the favorite was Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C. She was 39 on the first nine to defeat Mrs. Sam Israel of New Orleans 6 and 4.

Her opponent will be Defending Champion Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., the stout-hearted girl with the amazing recovery shots. Miss Miley overcame a three-up lead which Miss Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., held at the end of the eighth to win, one up.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 23

At Orono, Me.: Maine 12, Bowdoin 0.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 23

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale Freshmen 6½, Dartmouth 2½.

And Talking Of . . . Baseball

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It's in the Army Now!

LONDON — Handbooks on America's national game, baseball, furnished to members of the British Expeditionary Force in France, testify to the growing popularity of the sport in Britain and the readiness of organizers here to seize opportunities for fostering its growth in service centers where the young manhood of this country is now concentrated.

As a matter of fact, baseball has risen to far greater heights of popularity in Britain than most people realize. Believe it or not, the number of leagues in operation here last season was 50, more than a quarter of a million spectators followed the fortunes of a thousand clubs, and 200 elementary schools had the game on their sports program.

37 Diamonds at Halton

So it is very reasonable that "Ball" should play a part on the recreation side of Britain's war effort. Especially when you recollect that it had quite a footing in the fighting services during peacetime. Why, at Halton, big training center for Royal Air Force apprentices, there were 37 diamonds marked out last summer and 80 teams using them.

Baseball playing in Britain is an all-amateur proposition, except for a few semi-professional teams in the North, and the hottest hotbed of the game is Hull (Yorkshire), Britain's third port, which in 1939 could boast 40 men's senior teams and 8 women's teams. In one or two localities there is a baseball tradition going back to before the World War. At Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire, for example, they have played the game continuously since 1912, and this village of 4,000 inhabitants has, in the ordinary way, no fewer than 10 teams. Only since 1933, however, has the game been administered in England and Wales by the National Baseball Association. This go-ahead organization has its headquarters in Liverpool, up on the Northwest coast, and control is decentralized over seven county areas.

Women Interested

When war broke out and confronted British baseball with the difficulties now handicapping all sports here, the authorities of the game were congratulating themselves (most justifiably) on recent advances along a wide front. Facilities for swatting the "onion" were increasing nicely in public parks, women were taking to the game more and more, baseball sponsors were producing their own monthly publications, and on Monday mornings the popular press was running regular baseball reports—which is more than it was doing on club cricket, the phase of England's national game with the greatest number of devotees.

The British season started up May 1 and shuts down Aug. 31, and, in normal times, the outstanding competitions are those for the National Baseball Association Cup, the London Cup, the Lancashire-Yorkshire Major League, and the London Amateur Senior League.

Amateur Basis

In London, which vies with Yorkshire for the right to be considered the "county area" where baseball is most popular, play is entirely on an amateur basis.

A few years ago an attempt was made to present the game on a professional scale at certain big and well-known metropolitan stadia. But the expense of leasing these was great, while attendances were small, and the project had to be abandoned for financial reasons.

By now we British are beginning to feel quite proprietorial about "Ball." And last year, when the United States was holding big celebrations of baseball's centenary, special interest here focused upon the suggestion that, maybe, Abner Doubleday did not invent the game, after all, when he marked out a "diamond" at Cooperstown in 1839, and taught the local lads a game to play on it.

This was more than just the sort of contentious supposition that people like to trot out at such times. For, whatever Doubleday did invent, it was certainly not the name of baseball, or the design of the diamond.

"Rounders"

The former, I can assure you, was in use in England as far back as 1748 and the latter was described in "The Boys' Own Book" here 10 years before 1839. The game to be played on the diamond, according to this publication, was "Rounders," but I have never been able to find evidence to suggest that this was the same game as the one called baseball almost 100 years previously.

As "The Boys' Own Book" was reprinted in Boston, U. S. A., you can excuse people, perhaps, for thinking that America's baseball is derived from England's Rounders. But I must add, for the special benefit of folk who find this a disagreeable notion, that, however old Rounders may be as a romp for children, its development into a serious, organized game for adults did not occur in Britain until half a century after Abner Doubleday made a monument for himself in sporting history at Cooperstown. And maybe Rounders was—or, were—taught to the English by those Americans who are credited with having introduced them to some sort of primitive baseball back in 1784.

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The Home Forum

Doctor Johnson's Mother

Now THAT I am back in London, after a strenuous battle with obstinate country clay, I am indulging in a self-forgetful occupation. I call it *lane-crawling.* The technique is to walk City-wards, away from the more spectacular West End, and to concentrate on the remaining byways of the ancient wards that were once swept clean by the Fire of London. Nowadays they are blocked with stationary cars and lorries. Buses even thread their way down some of them. But, even with this modern congestion, they remain old-fashioned. The fumes of petrol cannot dispel the fumes of history.

* * *

I delight, too, to lead the Urchin down Fleet Street, up Ludgate Hill, and to set him free to the riches of the alleys round about the feet of the Cathedral. It may be faddish of me, but I am perpetually anxious to instill into his bud-mind a sense of history, and of historical method. I am heavy-handed about it, I fear; for sometimes, when I am holding forth to him on this matter, I detect a gleam of child-irony in his luminous brown eyes. But he listens, or seems to listen, and answers appropriately. I am prone to lecture to him about the horrors of casualness, of careless processes of thought and action. I try to impress him with the fact that, even in the small things of life, such as dressing himself, or the sharpening of a pencil, method and orderliness get the job done in the most efficient and economical manner, and at the same time add to the mind's mastery over the native sluggishness of the flesh. "The historical method in all things," I reiterate to him. "Only by that process in the art of living can you see the work in hand from a sane perspective, and see it as a whole."

* * *

He trots along by my side, apparently imbibing what I have to say. Sometimes his hand creeps into mine, and he looks up at me. I see the blue-whites of his eyes shining like bird's eggs in a nest. It is a pristine sight. It fills me with awe, and a certain loneliness and apprehension. Am I justified in being so burdensome? But, if I am not thus burdensome, will not the world, later in his life, come upon him with desperate confusions and incoherencies? The present necessity and the future probability: these are problems always contesting against each other in a parent's mind.

But responsibility does not always sit heavily upon the heart, and the most anxious father can enjoy the immediate surprises and confidences of this most subtle of all human relationships. So I set off with the Urchin, my ulterior motive dogging us perhaps, but kept discreetly at heel.

* * *

We three, father and son and the ulterior motive, set off one dull spring day from the chambers under the shadow of the Law Courts, planning to make a morning of explorations. But, on this particular expedition, we did not reach as far as the alleys of St. Paul's. We got halfway down Fleet Street, stopping from time to time at the entreaty of the Urchin to examine all the news photographs in the show-windows of the great London newspapers. There are always pictures of airplanes, and therefore he had to stop a long time. Further, he had to examine the contents of the windows of the little radio shops, which seem to be ten-a-penny in Fleet Street. Gradually, however, I persuaded his attention away from this modernity and its disruptive inferences. I guided him up a Courtyard to the left; and, after threading our way amongst brick walls and windows lit from sky-reflectors, I brought him out to Gough Square.

That dingy place is a sort of Mecca for me. It is no longer a Square, in the Augustan sense of the word. It is merely a large yard, built up by printing works, all of which are rattling away, with the sound of monotype machines chasing all quiet out of the square. But, in one corner, truncated by a modern building at right angles, stands Doctor Johnson's house. It is a magnificent specimen of Georgian substantiality; and delightful in proportion, and ample in decoration. Some years ago, a generous newspaper magnate bought it and refurnished it with as many Johnson relics as he could recover. He had the interior cleaned and scraped, and he installed a housekeeper-custodian.

* * *

I pointed out to the Urchin all the eighteenth-century decoration, and I tried to make him see what it signified in the story of European civilization. His bland little face looked up at the carvings round the lintel. But I detected a slight angle in his vision, a sideways glint. It was toward the unseen rattle of the monotype machines. Perhaps I was nettled by this; for I whisked him along, knocked at the door, and was invited in by the custodian, an elderly woman dressed in black.

From that moment, I had no opportunity to lecture to the Urchin. Our guide did all the talking. Here was no mere London charlady or cleaner-up. "You are interested in the Doctor, I can see," she said, beaming on us as we stood looking round the spacious hall. "Yes," she said, seeing our eyes straying round the lovely pale-pink paneling of pine-wood. "You have spotted that wood, and now I will tell you something. Listen, little man!" And, with this, she stooped and peered triumphantly into the Urchin's face. He looked at her steadily, with his back straight and his head poised like that of a puzzled robin, a trick he has inherited from his mother. I recognized it as a sign of concentrated interest.

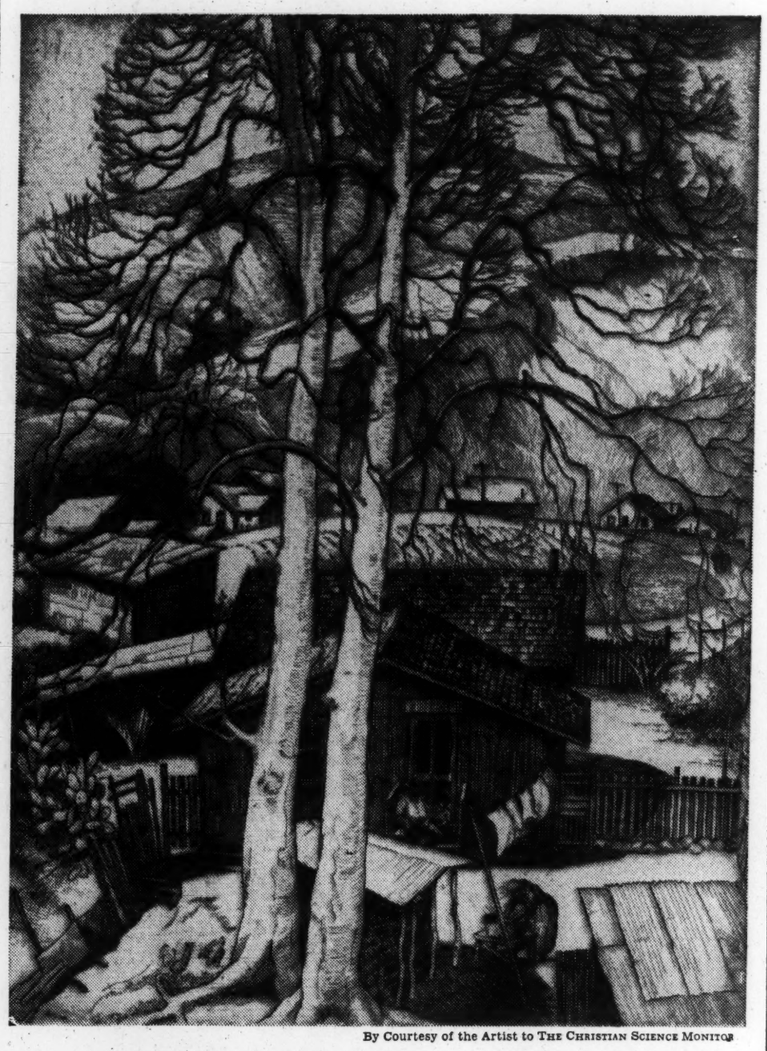
* * *

"In those days; they were great days, dear me, not like— But I must tell you that, when the dear Doctor was living here—you see his walking stick there in the corner, and I will show you his snuff-box later— No, I should say just before he came here; you know, the great Dictionary period of his life, and what a blessed life it was. When I think of him, and his wonderful nature; you know there never was such a great heart beneath such a stained waistcoat! When I think of that household, with all those dependents battening on him, the ungrateful creatures! The world remembers him for his fame, but I like to remember him for that kindness in his own home. For it *was* his home, in spite of the disgraceful way in which those wretches tended it while he, poor dear, was slaving away up in that attic, with his quill pens (you know they had quill pens in those days, little man). As the dear Doctor says, and I quote him from memory because I live with him day in and day out. He says there are various kinds of—" and here her voice slowed up, and took on a booming solemnity specially cultivated for quotations from her hero, " 'bubbles of artificial fame, which are kept up a while by the breath of fashion, and then break at once, and are annihilated.' And he also says, 'He who has carefully studied human nature, and can well describe it, may with most reason flatter his ambition. It may, however, satisfy an honest and benevolent mind to have been useful though less conspicuous.' "

"You were telling us about the eighteenth century," I said, eager to give the Urchin a new historical impression. The mingled anger and reverence subsided from our guide's face; and she resumed her narrative, explaining with many excursions into emotional attacks on the Doctor's enemies, spongers, and detractors, how the pine paneling was brought from America in the early eighteenth century by sailing ships which used it as ballast on the return journey, after they had taken over cargoes of English bricks to build the houses of old Boston, perhaps, or Salem—those dignified structures about which Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote so leisurely. It was a most instructive lecture, as we wandered from room to room, peering into cabinets, at pictures, busts and pieces of furniture; and finally exclaiming at the magnificence of the huge attic, where still several dining clubs meet periodically and feast by candlelight.

I was so gratified that the tip slipped into the custodian's hand was a large one. Now the Urchin would realize what the Past meant! As we walked reverently away, he took my hand again and, looking up, said: "Father, was that Doctor Johnson's mother?"

RICHARD CHURCH



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN WHEELER CANYON": *An Etching by Cornelis Botke*

CUPPED IN THE hills at the mouth of Wheeler Canyon, where the etcher, Cornelis Botke, makes his home, is a village built for the Mexican orchard workers by a large lemon-growing company. The houses are simple, sanitary, and very much alike, as most company houses are. But each individual Mexican, with a charm that seems a racial gift, enriches his special house with his own devices—always flowers, a chicken coop made of salvaged scraps, a makeshift fence to surround a bit of garden, a shelter for the woodpile. All is invariably neat. Each house takes on individuality and charm; it is a home with a loved and tended look.

This individual picturesqueness has an irresistible appeal to the artist. Seen from the upper road, the lines of the fences, house, and road build into an integrated composition, enhanced by the bare sycamores in the foreground. This etching was selected for the 1939 exhibition of the California Society of Etchers.

Rancher

Wide flowing acres of pale gama grass,
Green washes where cottonwoods grow,
Piñon and juniper, yucca and low
Joshua trees, and bright desert flowers pass;
A long wire fence and a few red
Cows, sheep, and a rancher's gray shack
Indifferently look on the railroad track.
And I, in cushioned ease, as the train sped
By, needlessly pitied that one should live
In lonely solitude by night, by day,
Knowing the voice of the winds and the way
Of the clouds and the calls the wild birds give.

Then on the wind-grayed house the low sun shone rife
To such impartial grace the windows gleamed reply;
And in one swift illumined moment, I
Beheld the glory in a rancher's life.

NELLIE B. MACE

Golden Days of The Santa Fé Trail

IF YOU TRAVELLED to the Missouri River in the golden days of the Santa Fé Trail you found yourself at last on the far brink of civilization. Behind you were settlements still raw from the hands of the builders; prairies still steaming from the first spring touch of the plow; then lines of rails, leaping westward, bearing wood-burning locomotives with great smoke-stacks shaped like inverted cones; then villages where bells swung to and fro on quiet Sunday mornings and people plodded to church along streets lined with ancient elms; then factories and mills, rising with the muddy torrents of the industrial era; then cities where traffic jammed in the streets and theatres dazzled the eye at night.

But in front of you, you knew, were opportunity and romance. When you jumped off from the west bank of the Missouri into the plains country you said goodby to the best and worst of civilization and entered a region in which the life lived and the people who lived it did not belong at all in the nineteenth century or the Occidental world.

You went back through the lost ages—back through the ages of exploration and discovery, back through mediaeval times, back into a manner of existence that antedated King Arthur, the Roman Empire, and the great days of Greece. You went forth into a bright fabulous morning, like that which shone upon the human race in the dawn of time. You traveled as men did when Homer sang, into lands as mysterious as any of those into which Odysseus wandered. To the northwest lay Oregon. To the west lay California, not known in the Trail's early days as the land of gold. To the south lay the windy plateaus and steaming jungles of Mexico.

The wilderness was laid out on a scale that dazed and delighted eyes used to the pocket landscapes of New England. You passed from the lush prairies to the short-grass country, from that to burning deserts. You came upon milky rivers half sunken in their shining sands. You saw mountains glistening like polished silver in the remote distances, or hanging like faint clouds above the horizon.

Day after day, as you travelled your fifteen or twenty miles between sunrise and sunset, the horizon slowly altered. You slept under the bright stars, or huddled in your tent, or under the shelter of your wagon. . . . The wild fowl rose in clouds from the water courses. The buffalo crossed your path in uncounted hordes, swathed in moving clouds of dust. . . . But finally you saw the cultivated plains below and the little Spanish towns and the low roofs and cathedral tower of your long-hoped-for goal. . . . That was how you went to Santa Fé when the Trail was in its glory. — R. L. DUFFUS, in "The Santa Fé Trail." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Opening the Wells Of Appreciation

SUNDAY BROUGHT A change in the world. The day was fresh and warm with the moist, sweet odors of spring. Everywhere as if by magic the first "single" cherry blossoms enlivened the dark brown stalks of barren trees. In the spirit of the day, Mrs. Yagi appeared clad in native costume, bright and lovely, reflecting the beauty of the morning. The Hiriki Iris Garden was filled with budding shrubs and the tiny bridges which span the lily pools seemed to arch themselves more proudly than before. . . .

A child usually serves the guests. The teacups are exquisite works of art in which the host takes great pride. The cup is presented ceremoniously with the design facing outward, that all may see, then the guest must turn the design inward so he too may enjoy its beauty. A courteous procedure is to open the wells of appreciation and exclaim over the color, design, and texture. It is proper, I had discovered from Hirom, to enquire the price and beg to know from whence such a lovely treasure came. Thus stories may be told about each precious piece and the host is given an opportunity to savor his discrimination as a collector.

Here at last were the things I sought. No such splendid porcelains and potteries had appeared the Sunday before. One source, they told me, was no farther away than the rear of the Iris Garden. There, they said, lived a potter who was a great artist, named Yokoyama.

Later we went to his kiln. Although Yokoyama was away, great stacks of shapes ready for the glaze, and discarded culls, cracked in firing, which indicated a splendid ability to combine colors, attested to the fact that here was a person who had not been sucked into Japan's devastating commercialism. — From "Polynesian Venture," by TRUMAN BAILEY, copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

True Neighborliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE FEW indeed who do not believe that the conduct and character of their neighbors affect them favorably or unfavorably. And how pleasant it is to be known as a good neighbor!

Spiritually-minded persons of all ages have realized that obedience to the law of Love is the basis of harmony in all human relationships. Moses came down from Mount Sinai when he received a revelation of law, and spoke to his people against bearing false witness and covetousness. The Psalmist, too, asking of God, "Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" (Psalms 15:1), found the answer (Psalms 15:2, 3): "He that walketh uprightly. . . . He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour."

It is related in the tenth chapter of the Gospel of Luke that a certain lawyer once tried to confound Jesus, asking him, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" and, "Who is my neighbour?" With great patience, kindness, and skill the Master drew from his opponent the answers to his own questions. The lawyer, who disclosed his knowledge of the law, was told to obey the commandments and live. Jesus then illustrated for all time and people the ideal of true neighborliness in the parable of the good Samaritan. Who can ponder this example of love without feeling a strong desire to be more merciful and just toward others?

But someone may say: "To love one's neighbor as oneself is a beautiful precept, but is it not too difficult to practice? I have a neighbor whose brusqueness, careless conduct, and bold indifference to right constantly harass me. All my friendly overtures are met with disdain and derision. How can I love him?" Christian Science teaches men how to be kind and tolerant toward all, and wisely to encourage those who are penitent. This pure religion reveals God as eternal, infinite Love, Mind, Spirit, the creator of all that is real. It teaches that the real selfhood of each one is spiritual, perfect, and complete in goodness now, for man reflects God. Whatever depicts man as material and reprehensible is erroneous, false belief. The denial of error and the affirmation of Truth with understanding, annul the false claim that evil in its various phases is real, powerful, or permanent.

One who desires to experience the protection of the law of Love should ask himself: How upright are my own thoughts and deeds? Have I renounced self-righteousness, puerile plaints, and personal motives? These unreal, tedious traits are not peacemakers, but trouble brewers in every instance. Perhaps one's neighbor has not received physical injury; but unmerciful criticism, caustic comment, and undeserved suspicion often wound more deeply. Sometimes evil makes it appear clever to deride and annoy certain individuals. Even little children have suffered from this bad practice. Excited partisanship, impulsive intimacies which quickly satiate, and a tendency to relish and relay gossip are errors which a good neighbor resists quickly.

Those who understand God and man's relationship to Him find great joy in drawing freely from Love's abundance of the true "oil and wine" (Luke 10:34), which save and heal. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given the spiritual meaning of "oil" on page 592 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration;" and on page 598 she defines "wine," in part, as "inspiration; understanding."

How important it is to gain and retain the true concept of man, and thus end the futile, tearful search for personal perfection! One day a woman, upon returning from a shopping trip, discovered the loss of a valuable package. She mentally retraced her steps and believed it had been left at a neighborhood shop. She expressed this belief to another, who exclaimed: "You will never get it! No one of that race was ever known to be honest." For an instant the woman felt dismay, but the harsh injustice of the remark aroused her to deny these evil suggestions and think lovingly of her neighbor. Honesty, goodness, and intelligence were recognized as genuine qualities, and ever-active in that which reflects God.

There is no fear, deceit, forgetfulness, or racial dislike to darken thought and misrepresent man. A sure sense of peace, protection, and gratitude to God for His love and truth filled her heart. When she returned to the store, the owner smiled happily, and handed her the package, saying, "I have kept it safely for you." This experience brought the woman much joy and an improved concept of brotherhood. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Prawdziwa Sąsiedzkość

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NIEWIELU ZNAJDZIE się takich, którzyby nie przyznali, że charakter i obejście ich sąsiadów wywiera na nich wpływ dodatni lub ujemny. A jakżesz dobrze jest być znanym jako dobry sąsiad!

Poprzez wszystkie wieki jednostki natchnione przyznawały że zachowanie prawa Miłości jest podstawą wszystkich ludzkich poczynań. Mojżesz gdy zstąpił z góry Synai, gdzie otrzymał objawienie prawa, przemówił do ludu swego przestrzegając przeciw mówieniu fałszywego swiadectwa i pożądliwości. Podobnie i Psalmista, pytając Boga, „Panie, któż będzie mieszkał na Twej swiętej górze?" (Psalm 15:1), znalazł odpowiedź (Psalmy 15:2, 3): „Ktokolwiek chodzi drogami prawości . . . ktory nie odgryza się jezykiem, ni czyni złego bliźniemu, ani trzyma bliźniego w nienawiści."

W 10-ym rozdziale Ewangelji wg. św. Łukasza czytamy, że pewien biegły w zakonie przystąpił do Jezusa, i kusząc go, pytał: „Nauczycielu, co mam czynić, aby otrzymać żywot wieczny?" i „Któż jest moim bliźnim?" Wtedy Jezus z wielką cierpliwością i łagodnością wydobył od swego kusiciela odpowiedzi na jego własne pytania. Powiedział owemu uczonemu w piśmie, by zachowywał przykazania i żył. Wtedy to Jezus na wszelkie czasy ustanowił ideał miłości bliźniego, w opowieści o dobrym Samarytaninie. Któż z nas może pomyśleć o tym przykładzie prawdziwej sąsiedzkości, bez uczucia silnego pragnienia stania się więcej miłosiernym i sprawiedliwym względem bliźnich?

Lecz możnaby zapytać: „Doprawdy miłowanie bliźniego swego jak siebie samego jest pięknym przykazaniem, lecz czyż nie jest ono zbyt trudne by je wprowadzić w życie? Mam ja sąsiada którego szorstkość, zuchwałe obejście i zupełne lekceważenie prawa stały się dla mnie źródłem nieustannej udręki. Wszelkie moje próby zaprzyjaźnienia się są wzgardliwie odpychane i wyśmiewane. Jakżesz można miłować takiego bliźniego?" Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza nas dobroci i tolerancji względem wszystkich, i roztropnego zachęcania pokutujących; objawia nam Boga jako wiekuistą, niezmierną Miłość, Umysł, Duch, twórcę wszystkiego tego co jest istotne i prawdziwe. Czysta ta religja uczy nas, że prawdziwe jestestwo każdego z nas jest duchowe, doskonałe, i pełne dobroci teraz, albowiem człowiek jest podobieństwem Boga. Cokolwiek przedstawia nam człowieka jako istotę cielesną i karygodną jest mylnym, fałszywym wierzeniem. Zaprzeczenie błędności a wyrozumiałe potwierdzenie Prawdy zniweczy kłamliwe twierdzenie jakoby zło, w swych licznych przejawach, miało być istotnym, potężnym lub trwałym.

Kto pragnie odczuć i doświadczyć opieke prawa Miłości niech zapyta siebie: Jak rzetelne są moje własne myśli i czyny? Czy wyrzekłem się samoistności, dziecinnych skarg i samolubstwa? Te bowiem uprzykrzone i nudne cechy charakteru nie są pojednywające, lecz przeciwnie mącą spokój ciągle. Niemiłosierna krytyka, uszczypliwe komentarze i niesłuszne podejrzenia zranić mogą bliźniego głębiej i boleśniej niż obrazy cielesne. Często złośliwość zdaje się czynić pożądanem wyśmiewanie i dokuczanie pewnych jednostek. Od tej praktyki nawet małe dzieci ucierpiały. Zapalone partyzaństwo, popędliwe zażyłości które prędko sprawiają przesyt i skłonność do gustowania w rozszerzaniu plotek tym skłonnościom dobry sąsiad szybko stawia opór i zwalcza.

Ci którzy rozumieją Boga i stosunek człowieka do Boga, znajdują wielką radość w czerpaniu z hojnej obfitości prawdziwego „oleju i wina" (Św. Łukasz 10:34) jakie zawiera Miłość, a które zbawiają i uzdrawiają. Mary Baker Eddy Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej daje nam duchowe znaczenie tego „oleju" na str. 592 dzieła "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.) jako znaczący „uświęcenie; miłosierdzie; łagodność; modlitwę; natchnienie niebieskie;" a na str. 598 przedstawia nam to duchowne „wino" jako znaczące „natchnienie; wyrozumienie".

Ważnym jest zdobycie i utrzymanie prawdziwego pojęcia człowieczeństwa, aby w ten sposób można dać kres czczemu poszukiwaniu doskonałości osobistej! Pewna niewiasta po powrocie z zakupów zauważyła brak cennej paczki, którą musiała zostawić w jednym z sklepów w sąsiedztwie. Gdy tą myśl podzieliła ze swoją znajomą, ta wykrzykła: „Możesz pożegnać swoją paczkę, z tej rasy jeszcze nie była znana jedna uczciwa osoba!" Przez chwilę owa niewiasta była pod wpływem tych słów, lecz ostra ta i niesłuszna uwaga pobudziła ją do zaprzeczenia takiemu podejrzeniu. Szlachetność, przychylność i inteligencja uznane zostały jako rodzime przymioty, stale czynne w człowieku, który odzwierciadla Boga.

Już znikła bojaźn, niepamięć i nienawiść rasowa które zaćmiewają umysł i przekręcają pojęcie człowieczeństwa. Błogie uczucie spokoju, i wdzięczności Bogu za Jego miłość i prawdę napełniły jej serce. Gdy wstąpiła do owego sklepu, właściciel podał jej poszukiwaną paczkę i z radosnym uśmiechem rzekł: „Przechowałem ją w bezpiecznym miejscu dla pani." To wydarzenie dało owej kobiecie dużo radości i wznowiło oraz umocniło jej wiarę w braterstwo. Mrs. Eddy pisze (ibid. str. 340), „Jeden niezmierzony Bóg, dobro, połącza ludzi i narody; stanowi braterstwo człowieka; kończy wojny; dokonuje słowa Pisma Św., ‚Miłuj bliźniego swego jak siebie samego;' niweczy pogańskie i chrześcijańskie bałwochwalstwo,—cokolwiek jest złego w społecznym i cywilnym kodeksie, w statutach kryminalnych, politycznych i religijnych; zrównuje płci; uchyla karę ciążąca na człowieku, i nie pozostawia niczego co mogłoby grzeszyć, cierpieć, być karanym lub zniszczonym."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Lilac Stays

I'm going back across the hill when May
Brings lilac days again and the hedge
Puts forth its blooms once more
As it has for a hundred springs.
I will follow the shaded lane to the south meadow.
Over the hill I will rest under the purple lilac
Where the crumbled foundation of an old house
Is almost hidden by the wild rose. Life and home
Have gone, but the lilac stays.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1940

Steps Taken To Speed Drive For Red Cross

Officials of Boston Metropolitan Chapter tour district in an effort to spur contributions.

Contributions to the Red Cross War Relief Fund were expected to go over the $100,000 mark in the Boston area today as the Metropolitan Chapter pushed forward toward its goal of $300,000.

Receipts at noon were well over the $85,000 total announced this morning, according to an announcement from Red Cross headquarters on Gloucester Street. The national goal is $10,000,000.

Meanwhile, as Red Cross officials toured branch and district offices in an effort to increase the pace of the drive for the local quota, today was designated as "Public Employees' Day," and the daily rallies took place on the Common and in Pemberton Square Courthouse. Principal speakers were Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General; Suffolk County Sheriff Frederick Sullivan; Miss Harriet Robeson, chairman of the Volunteer Service, Metropolitan Red Cross; and Attorneys Reuben Lurie and Thomas H. Mahoney.

Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Chapter, visited offices in 18 cities and towns comprising the Boston district.

"The European catastrophe is an emergency which merits the aid of all," he said. "It requires general co-operation. That is why I am urging all district workers to speed up their campaign that we may receive full support in all sections in immediate and generous gifts. A contribution given now is worth twice as much as one given tomorrow."

Increased contributions from the general public were appealed for today by J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the drive. Co-operation of those who are able to donate $1 to $100 is necessary to make the campaign a success, he said. "The larger gifts form a fine nucleus," said Mr. Farley, "but the smaller gifts, in large numbers, are needed to attain the final goal."

Contributions reported today included: $5,000, Lever Brothers; $1,300, Mrs. George F. Gardner; $1,200, State Street Trust Company, and gifts of $1,000 from the Merchants National Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow, Francis A. Cantway, from two anonymous donors, and from "a friend."

Pardon Revocation Is Recommended

Revocation of a pardon under parole conditions, granted to Michael Caricari of Springfield, was recommended today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council.

Caricari who was pardoned by former Gov. James M. Curley and the Executive Council on Jan. 27, 1935, after serving nearly eight years of a 20 to 26 year State prison sentence for assault and robbery, was convicted yesterday in the Superior Court at Springfield on statutory charges. Judge Nelson B. Brown sentenced him to 18 months in the Hampshire County House of Correction.

The Governor and Council have authority to revoke Caricari's pardon under parole conditions, thus sending him back to State Prison for 18 more years. The Caricari case is one of several which have brought criticism on former Governor Curley's pardon policy.

No 'El' Deficit Payment Protest

The Metropolitan Transit Council met today in Boston but took no action to indicate that payment of the Boston Elevated Railway deficit for the past year would be protected by any of the 14 cities and towns served by the "El."

The Council is composed of representatives from the areas the "El" serves, and meets annually at this time of the year to consider and pass on questions involving increase in fare, elimination of low-rate rides, and any other methods which might wipe out the deficit. Last year this deficit amounted to $2,724,679.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather with little temperature change this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; lowest tonight in the upper 40's; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, strong offshore.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Saturday.

Vermont: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Saturday, somewhat cooler.

For the Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast to east winds, strong at times over south portion; overcast with occasional rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

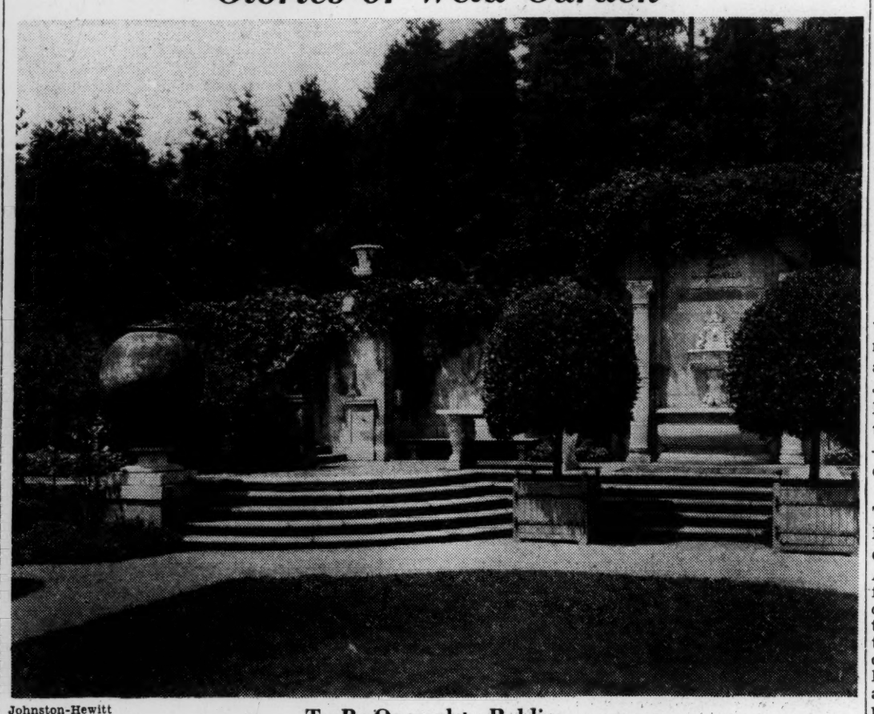
	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	50	New Orleans	69	86
Chicago	48	72	New York	55	62
Denver	46	70	Norfolk	54	67
Helena	50	82	Philadelphia	53	62
Kansas City	58	76	St. Louis	54	72
Los Angeles	59	72	San Francisco	52	58
Miami	71	94	Washington	57	75
Minneapolis	51	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., May 24
B—Maximum, May 23.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:18 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 2:31 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 tonight.

Glories of Weld Garden



Johnston-Hewitt

To Be Opened to Public

A peaceful and beautiful spot in Brookline will bow to a practical purpose when Mrs. Larz Anderson opens her estate from 2 to 6 p. m. tomorrow for the benefit of anti-aircraft posts protecting France, which have issued an emergency call for this important war work. Due to the critical situation now existing, Mrs. Anderson is bending every effort to aid France—now guarding the gateway of the Western World. The admission fee is $1, and the attractions, in addition to the many unusual features of the garden itself, will be a fashion show, hat models, a grab bag, a musicale, art exhibition, French gift shop, refreshments, puppet artist, an old motorcar collection, sale of plants, flowers, cake and candy. Busses will run every half hour from Soldiers Monument, Jamaica Plain, to the estate. Guests will enter from Newton Street, and automobiles may be parked on the estate. In case of rain, the event will be postponed to Sunday, May 26.

Republicans Of Vermont For Defense

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 24 (AP)—A resolution demanding co-ordination of all the Nation's industrial resources for mass production of planes, ships, and "all other instrumentalities of war necessary for the protection of the country" was adopted today by the Vermont Republican State Convention.

The convention took its action after hearing House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, declare that the New Deal's record of "broken promises, contradictions, and failures constitutes the best argument for the return of the conduct of national defense to Republican hands."

The resolution was incorporated in a broad statement of the stand of Republicans of Vermont.

Even before the convention opened, Republican leaders of the Green Mountain State — one of the two which remained in Republican ranks in the last presidential election—stood generally agreed that the State would send an unpledged delegation to Philadelphia. Nine delegates were to be selected from a field of 13.

Third Term in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24 (AP)—A Rhode Island delegation to the Democratic National Convention, pledged flatly to a third term for President Roosevelt, was indicated today in the keynote address of John E. Mullen, former Assistant Attorney General, and in a resolution submitted to the State Democratic Convention.

Mr. Mullen demanded the continued service of "Franklin D. Roosevelt, apostle of peace with preparedness."

Although Democratic leaders earlier indicated the 16-member, 8-vote delegation would be instructed to support Mr. Roosevelt, "if he ran," the resolution indorsing him contained no "ifs" and came out flatly for a third term.

The resolution mentioned "the great world crisis" as a reason for continuing the President in office.

Otis Anniversary

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin yesterday placed a wreath on the monument of James Otis in the Old Granery Burying Ground in commemoration of the 157th anniversary of the passing of the famed objector to the Writs of Assistance.

Vanderbilt to Testify When Wire-Tapping Probe Resumes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—With much conflicting testimony now in the record, the Senate committee investigating wire-tapping in Rhode Island adjourned today awaiting the arrival of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt next Tuesday, the climax of the hearings.

Governor Vanderbilt, invited to testify by Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, Chairman, is expected to be the first witness when the hearing is resumed Tuesday. He will be followed by Mathew W. Goring, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General who worked closely with the Governor in the investigation of political corruption in Rhode Island.

Meanwhile many conflicting statements, charges and countercharges involving political leaders in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Indiana were already in the record after three crowded days of spectacular testimony.

At the center of the entire Senatorial wire-tapping probe is Frank B. Bielaski of New York City, who calls himself a public relations counselor, is head of the Seaboard Bureau of Public Relations and the Seaboard Bureau, a separate agency sometimes called the Bielaski Detective Agency.

Just before the committee adjourned late yesterday Mr. Bielaski revealed that he has given Governor Vanderbilt a detailed report on municipal affairs in Pawtucket and the extent of corruption in Rhode Island. In addition, he said he had evidence submitted to a grand jury that permitted the investigation to be broadened in scope beyond that of election frauds.

Among other things that his missing agent, Edward Lee Barton, was instructed, Mr. Bielaski said, to look into "the horse pool parlor racket."

Mr. Bielaski cautioned the Senators that a copy of his final report to the Governor had been transmitted by Mr. Vanderbilt to an Assistant Attorney General, and that this copy is now in the hands of Louis V. Jackvony, the Attorney General whose telephone was tapped by Bielaski agents (although the tap, he asserts, was never used).

Mr. Bielaski urged the committee not to make this report a part of the public record "because if it is the purpose of our investigation will be defeated." Mr. Jackvony admitted to newspapermen he has the copy.

Accuracy of Mr. Bielaski's testimony that the tap on the residence telephone of Mr. Jackvony was tested Nov. 18, 1939, failed to work at that time, and was never used, was questioned by James T. Williams, Rhode Island Manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

He said on Nov. 21 Mr. Jackvony complained of interference on his telephone, that an employee pulled the taps from the terminal posts in the telephone box outside the Jackvony house, but that a week later these taps had been replaced inside the box adjacent to but not fastened on the same terminals.

Mr. Williams asked that previous testimony that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will install for subscribers secret recording devices on private telephones be corrected. He stated the company does not provide such service.

Testimony challenging many of Mr. Bielaski's statements of his activities in Pennsylvania was given by Tyler M. Birch of New York, a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1933 to 1938. Mr. Birch told the committee that Mr. Bielaski deliberately tried to frame the Pennsylvania group.

William P. Maloney, counsel for the committee, challenged statements by Mr. Bielaski that Basil A. Needham, an agent of Mr. Bielaski, made a trip to Philadelphia in the summer of 1939 simply to investigate shipbuilding activities for Joseph N. Pew, Jr., the Republican leader. Counsel charged Mr. Needham sought further to intimidate Philadelphia politicians. Mr. Bielaski strongly denied it.

When hearings are resumed Tuesday and Governor Vanderbilt testifies, Mr. Bielaski will also be on hand for further questioning. Senator Stewart hopes the investigation will be completed on Wednesday.

Bill of Rights Is Stressed At Braintree Fete

Parkman a speaker at dedication of tercentenary memorial plaque at the Town Hall.

Warning that in parts of the world today beliefs in the rights of man are considered old-fashioned and superstitious, Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel of Boston, declared that in America these beliefs are alive and precious—things to be preserved and cherished.

Speaking at the dedication of the Tercentenary Memorial plaque at Braintree, Mass., Town Hall today, Mr. Parkman said: "Here in America we have a clear design for living. It is etched in sharpest outline in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which we call the Bill of Rights. . . . By long tradition we hold that the Bill of Rights rests upon self-evident, inalienable, eternal, and universal principles which no government and no majority of people may violate.

"The rest of our Constitution," the speaker continued, "is a framework of representative government and in the course of events is subject to change by majority vote. But the Bill of Rights is not subject to change by anybody. . . . It declares the inalienable rights of the individual man not only against encroachment of all government, but also against the people collectively."

Rights of Man

"Our American founders viewed oppression as illegal, even if it were done under the forms of law. Such men as Jefferson and Franklin were fond of saying that "rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." They really believed that the rights of man come from his Creator and that they were derived from the laws of the universe itself. In defending these rights against all earthly powers, against kings, and tyrants, and popular majorities, they held that they were practicing obedience to God."

Calling on Americans to adopt the same faith, vigor, vitality, and persistence which motivated the country's founders, that their ideals may be perpetuated, Mr. Parkman said, "Three hundred years from now, may there be another plaque erected beside this one commemorating a new tercentenary of American living. And on that far-distant day may all of us here be remembered as the people who accepted challenges, seized opportunities, welcomed the job we were assigned to do, and did it well."

The Highlight

Dedication of the Memorial Plaque was the highlight of today's program in the four-day Tercentenary observances. Unveiling of the plaque was carried out by Mrs. Willard P. Sheppard, past President of the Philergians, and Mrs. Allen Thornton, President of Daughters of Union Veterans.

Following the ceremonies at Town Hall an historic lecture was given at Frank Burgess Hall, Thayerlands School, by Blanche Hazard Sprague. A tour of old homes and gardens occupied the afternoon from 3 to 6 p. m., and the Tercentenary Ball was scheduled for 9 o'clock at Town Hall.

Kindergarteneers Greeted

Lilacs, Hydrangeas, smiles, and singing greeted prospective candidates for next September's kindergarten class in three of the Boston public schools in the West End today, Peter Faneuil on Joy Street, Winchell on Blossom, and the Mayhew School on Chambers Street, who with their mothers or fathers came to see what kindergarten was all about, at the invitation of Walter A. Cremen, Master of the Wendell Phillips School District.

The singing went like this:

"This is the gay-time!
Now it is May-time!
Hand with hand clasping,
Form in a ring!
Bowing and greeting,
Whirling, retreating,
Dance we and sing."

There were spring colors surrounding the words on the blackboard, and on the crowns the children wore, and on the ribbons they held as they danced around the Maypole, lavender and yellow, pink and pale green, and in the May baskets filled with cookies and candies each child received, the wreaths with which they welcomed each tiny guest. There were smiles as they did folk dances, and the few tears of some timid newcomer were quickly dispelled, so quickly that it was like the rainbow shining through the mist that had been the rain.

Visiting Day is one of the activities sponsored by the West End Home and School Association and approved by Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, who would like such organizations in every school district.

Fish Output Cut By Labor Strife

Receipts of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier during April fell to 13,326,701 pounds for which an average price of 4.23 cents was paid to fishermen, the United States Bureau of Fisheries newsmarket service announced today.

Last year's receipts for the same month totaled 24,379,789 pounds, selling at an average price of 2.38 cents.

Withdrawal of 53 trawlers from the fishing fleet due to labor difficulties was partially responsible for the drop in receipts, fishing operators said today.

Tax Aid Asked From Sinking Fund Reserve

Transfer of $850,000 from sinking fund reserves is being sought by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as a means of holding the 1940 Boston tax rate down, it was learned at City Hall today.

Such a transfer would figure about 57 cents in the tax rate, it is estimated.

Mayor Tobin pointed out that surplus funds, under jurisdiction of the Sinking Fund Commission, now total $2,600,000. This amount has been accumulated either in excess of actual requirements for paying off bonds, or represents sums in excess of the regular schedules for setting aside bond retirement money.

The Mayor emphasized today that prior to 1926 it was regular practice to transfer such surpluses to the general fund, and that surpluses were never allowed to exceed a total of $300,000.

It is understood certain members of the Commission oppose such transfer on the grounds they need the surplus to cushion against possible loss to some of the securities in which sinking funds are now invested.

Maine's Solons Call In Officials Of Auditing Firm

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 24 (AP)—The Maine Legislature voted today to have officials of the Ernst and Ernst auditing firm appear before it tonight for an "informal discussion" of their report of state finances, submitted yesterday by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

In his message to the lawmakers yesterday, the Governor advised them that the private auditors would be ready anytime to explain all phases of their findings which showed $157,000 "unaccounted for" in accounts handled by resigned Controller William A. Runnells.

The Legislature proceeded today with efforts to remedy what a minority leader termed fiscal "funny business" as his move to determine whether Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) should be impeached failed in the dominantly Republican House.

By voice vote, the Representatives rejected late yesterday Democratic Floor Leader William P. Donahue's amendment to an order creating a joint committee to probe into the financial situation.

The Biddeford Democrat would have had the committee determine "what causes, if any, exist for the impeachment" of Governor Barrows for mal-, mis-, and non-feasance in office.

Rising quickly to the administration's defense, Republican Floor Leader George D. Varney asserted his investigatory order, which the House subsequently passed, gave the committee "authority to do everything provided by Mr. Donahue's amendement."

Boston Finance Audit Starts Under State Lead

A comprehensive view of the City of Boston's financial operations was in preparation at City Hall today, as a crew of nine municipal auditors from the State Division of Accounts dug into the records of the Collecting Department, and planned similar search into the Auditing and Treasury Departments. The project, carried on by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, may take a year to complete, the purpose being to establish the integrity of every recent transaction in the City's active accounts. Henceforth the audit will be repeated biennially, to keep Boston's fiscal management shipshape.

The City has customarily hired a private auditing firm to scrutinize the accounts of the Collecting, Auditing, or Treasury Departments separately whenever a new Collector, Auditor, or Treasurer takes office. But these surveys, in the words of City Auditor Charles J. Fox, have been merely "cash audits." The new project will embrace all three departments, and will extend into every nook and cranny where City income is received. It will cover items as far back as 1932. In the case of unpaid charges carried as "accounts receivable," the auditors may verify the figures by checking them against the records of the individuals owing the money.

Skilled in the intricacies of municipal finance, the accountants who have set up shop at City Hall are members of Mr. Waddell's staff of more than 80 experts, who regularly audit the accounts of the other 350 cities and towns in the Commonwealth. Their services were made available to Boston by a 1938 legislative change in the law proposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City administration.

"This audit will give a guarantee that City finances are being handled properly," Mayor Tobin declared. "I want the Mayor who succeeds me to have the assurance that the City's accounts have been managed correctly and that every penny is accounted for. Because the audit will be brought up to date every two years, it will ensure businesslike handling of City accounts, and will provide insurance against any misdoing in the City's financial administration."

Further describing the project, City Auditor Fox stated that it will determine whether funds have been handled and accounted for in accordance with the general and special statutes relating to the City of Boston. State authorities have been in close touch with Boston's financial administration since a complete new accounting system was installed at City Hall under the direction of Mr. Waddell in 1934, after a six-year study of Boston's finances. Since establishment of that system, this is the first thorough-going check of its use.

The project, being concerned with the integrity of transactions made in the past, is said not to duplicate the work of the Mayor's Survey Committee, which has studied the City's financial operations from the standpoint of improving the system, the machinery, and the methods employed.

Dr. Deacon Linked to Lottery By Witnesses in U. S. Court

Dr Frank Deacon, of Chicago, only one of 72 defendants in the so-called $20,000,000 "Will Rogers sweepstakes" lottery to plead innocent and stand trial, was linked further to the gigantic lottery in testimony today in Federal Court.

Louis Jaffe of Chicago, who was counsel for Abraham Zimmerman, confessed promoter of the "Will Rogers Hospital Memorial Sweepstakes" lottery, today corroborated many points of Mr. Zimmerman's testimony yesterday that Dr. Deacon was an accomplice in the scheme.

Mr. Jaffe, one of the 72 men and women indicted with Dr. Deacon last year, has turned Government witness, to aid in the case uncovered by United States postal inspectors, headed by Inspector Tennyson Jefferson. In opening the case yesterday, Assistant United States Attorney Jackson J. Holtz charged Dr. Deacon was a member of a lottery ring which operated in many States east of the Mississippi River.

Seventy of the 72 indicted with Dr. Deacon have already pleaded guilty to three Federal Grand Jury indictments on charges of interstate transportation of lottery tickets in the $20,000,000 "Will Rogers" sweepstakes and "Gold Bond" lotteries. The case is being tried before United States District Judge George C. Sweeney; many of the 16 tons of lottery tickets were seized in the Boston area.

Mr. Jaffe testified this morning that Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman had become directors of the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital in Chicago, that Mr. Zimmerman had become its Vice-President and Secretary; that Mr. Zimmerman had paid all the bills for the Hospital, but that Mr. Jaffe didn't know whether Mr. Zimmerman had given Dr. Deacon any cash; that the reason Mr. Zimmerman paid the bills was because "Zimmerman told me he didn't trust Deacon;" and that other money given to Dr. Deacon had "gone somewhere else and was not used for paying the bills of the Hospital."

Maritime School Projected

As an emergency measure, training of 500 licensed and unlicensed personnel for the American Merchant Marine on Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor is expected in shipping circles here to result from a survey begun on the Island today by United States Coast Guard officials from the Hoffman Island Training Station in New York Harbor.

The local Guard office today declared no word had yet been received as to when such a program would be under way.

Last year, Gallop's Island was taken over by the Federal Government in a plan for providing facilities for personnel left "on the beach" by the Neutrality Act of 1939. The idea was abandoned in January, due to lack of need in the Boston area.

Whatever types of instruction are offered at Gallop's Island are expected to be similar to what is already offered at the Hoffman Island and the New London, Conn., training stations.

The training is done by the United States Maritime Service, set up by the United States Maritime Commission under the 1938 amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to train American crews. Although Maritime Commission rules govern, the Coast Guard has been chosen as the administrative agent.

Hill to Be June 16 Speaker

Edwin C. Hill, news commentator, will be principal speaker at the pre-Bunker Hill Day banquet at Charlestown Armory on June 16, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announces. Mr. Hill will also take part in the exercises on the following day, speaking over a network of stations, Mayor Tobin said.

It's Reception Day at the Kindergarten

By a Staff Photographer

Youngsters at the Peter Faneuil School

Left to right: Lars Bremer, Theresa Bulzoni, John McManus, and John Thomas as they go to work with scissors, crayon, and paste to show visitors how they make May decorations. Children are wearing May crowns they made.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The House of Seven Gables." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "I Take This Woman." 3:10 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 2:50, 5:50, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," featuring Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 10:05 a. m., 1.30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:35, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:20, 4:10, 8.

Modern—
"Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 10:55 a.m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Mysterious Mr. Reeder," with Will Fyffe. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. Also "Gaucho Serenade." 12, 3:45, 7:35. Stage: Deep River Boys, Oscar Davis, Lucienne and Ashour, La Lage and Phil Farrell Foursome. 1:15, 5, 8:50.

Scollay—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

State—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Fitzpatrick Travel—The Old South," "Social Security," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Animals of the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Newsreels from Europe, The March of Time review of "The Philippines," a trip to "Exotic Egypt," "A Rhythmic Jamboree," cartoons and oddities. From 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Crooked Road," with Edmund Lowe, Irene Hervey and Henry Wilcoxon. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Henry Fonda in "Grapes of Wrath." 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. Also Martha Raye in "The Farmer's Daughter." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Viva Cisco Kid." 1:35, 5, 8:30. Also "It's a Date," with Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Radio Page 14

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Triumphal March from "Aida" Verdi
Overture to "Zampa" Herold
"Spring," for String Orchestra Grieg
Ballet Music from "Faust" Gounod
Divertissement Ibert
"None but the Lonely Heart" Tchaikovsky-Calliet
Bolero Ravel
"Artists' Life," Waltzes Strauss
"When You Wish Upon a Star," from "Pinocchio" Harline
American Patrol Meechan

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Recital by students of Elizabeth Schulz. 8:15.

Dance

Hans Wiener Studio—
Recital by Hans Wiener Workshop. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Harry Dickson, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Minor Arts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.
And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Jean Francois Millet by Mrs. Tanner.

This No Time For Calumny, Warner Says

"This is no time for partisan vituperation or recrimnation. The destiny of mankind is in jeopardy. America alone remains the hope of the world," said Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, addressing the all-day Middlesex County conference of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Beacon Street headquarters.

"If the New Dealers demand a third term, they should definitely announce abandonment of wasteful practices, abuse of the Treasury for party domination, and of the autocratic action of its administrative bureaus over the lives of free men," declared Mr. Warner.

Mr. Warner added that it was equally incumbent on the part of the Republicans to offer as a candidate a man of competent leadership in these crucial hours, and to shape a platform clearly setting forth the fundamental principles whereby the United States shall fulfill its divine mission of liberty and justice for all.

Robert T. Bushnell, Republican candidate for Attorney General of Massachusetts, told the Republican Women, "If one-half of the money that this Administration has thrown away had been used to build up our national defense, no totalitarian power would today dare to cross our paths or even incur our displeasure."

"I consider the fact that it has taken the present Administration seven years to wake up to the fact that we are unprepared and defenseless the greatest indictment which the Republican Party can bring against the New Deal in the coming campaign," Mr. Bushnell continued.

Seaplane Bill Filed by Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston said today that his bill asking separate consideration of the $2,300,000 seaplane base in Boston Harbor was filed without consulting the White House or the Chairman of the Senate Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Congressman Flaherty said he filed the bill because the President, when he vetoed the rivers and harbors bill, which included the seaplane base project, said he would consider any separate project of military value.

Army engineers, Mr. Flaherty said, recommended the seaplane base as a military asset, supplementing the National Guard Training Field at the East Boston Airport. On the basis of the recommendations by the Army engineers and the President's statement, Mr. Flaherty filed the separate bill. A year ago the President criticized the Boston project specifically and said he would not approve it.

Wage-Hour Law Indictments

Indictments for violation of the Federal Wage-Hour Law were found by the Federal Grand Jury today against two companies and eight individuals.

Those named were the Peerless Shoe Corporation of Ware, the Superintendent two two foremen of the Peerless Company, Knowles & Co., Inc., of Boston, manufacturers of church supplies, and three employees of the Economy Blouse Company of New Bedford.

Wins College Sculpture Honor

Allison Spence

Miss Charlotte Folsom, Mount Holyoke Senior

Who has been awarded the Genesee Valley Mount Holyoke Club sculpture prize for her composition, "Drummer." The award is given annually by the club to a student of sculpture. Compositions are made especially for the sculpture competition and students work on them outside of their regular studio work with no faculty supervision. The theme this year was music and the composition was to be suitable for the music room of a private home. Miss Folsom is from Orange, N. J.

Suffolk Downs Tax Abatement Faces Test in State Court

Edward K. Nash, Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, announced today that a finding against the Cities of Boston and Revere on the petition of the Suffolk Downs horse-race track for a tax abatement of about $100,000 would result in an appeal to the State Supreme Court. Mr. Nash said his appeal would be based on the refusal of the Appellate Tax Board to admit profit figures into the public evidence.

Bruce Wetmore, Treasurer of the Eastern Racing Association which conducts races at Suffolk Downs, was called as a witness this morning. When questioned by Mr. Nash regarding net receipts and attendance records his attorney, Harry H. Ham, objected and the objection was sustained.

At yesterday's hearing counsel for the track operators objected to similar questions on the ground that profits had nothing to do with the realty value of the track and these objections were sustained. Exception to the rulings of Commissioners John Laurence Hurley and John E. Welch, sitting on the case were filed by counsel for the two cities.

Mr. Nash said that when applications for tax abatement are filed with the City of Boston by business houses which are on a losing basis such figures are always introduced by the applicant and taken into consideration by the assessors. The inference was that this was a precedent for filing profit or loss figures with a tax abatement petition.

Another witness called by Mr. Nash this morning was E. F. Castle, a tax expert testifying for the City of Boston. He submitted a complete report showing the cost of land to the Racing Association, the cost of making the land suitable for a track, the cost of construction of the racing plant, and the various taxes paid by the Racing Association during the years 1935 through 1939.

The claim of the Racing Association management is that the track is overassessed to the amount of $1,000,000. They seek abatement of nearly $40,000 for each of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Newton Man Heads Boston Shipping Firm

Henry Wrightman of 32 Crosby Road, Newton, today was elected President of John G. Hall & Co., Inc., one of the oldest shipping firms in the Port of Boston. He succeeds Francis Minot.

John M. Kept was elected Vice-President and Secretary, and Herbert Fields was named as Treasurer.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Saturday, May 25		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag."
7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—Brown University Series: "Man on the Campus," interviews with faculty and students; University Chapel Choir.
8:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Short-Wave Station Orchestra, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Hungarian Folk-Ballade." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Patriotic Anthems: Request selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Review. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs"; talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

War Remains Radio Theme, Book Program Makes Debut

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Various programs of talk and drama bearing on problems in Europe will be aired; a book program makes its debut, and Dame May Whitty, British actress, will take the sole role of a monologue-drama, among features of week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Drama:

Frank Conroy and Patricia Collinge, of "The Little Foxes" company, now in Chicago, will take the roles of Napoleon and Josephine in an original drama entitled "Love Story," in Mutual's "Fifth Row Center," MSB-WAAB, 8.

Sally O'Neill and Alison Skipworth, of the movies, and Jack Arthur, of the stage, will play in "Buslady's Holiday," an original story, in "Command Performance," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety:

San Francisco and its Fair become the mythical locale of Captain Barney's Show Boat, leading role of which will now be taken by Carlton Brickert, formerly announcer for "Lum and Abner," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Saturday

Forums:

People's Platform to discuss question "Shall the Johnson Act Be Revised and Should We Lend Money to the Allies?" CBS-WEEI, 7.

Drama:

"The First Born," Elaine Sterne Carrington anti-war story, NBC, Red-WNAC, 8.

"Beat Out the Count," story of frustrated swing drummer, by Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Serious Music:

Alfred Wallenstein conducts the seldom heard "Schauspieldirecktor" and "Bastien und Bastienne" of Mozart as next in his Mozart opera series, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety:

Alec Templeton has scheduled an appearance of Eddie Peabody, banjoist; Pat O'Malley in a Lancashire monologue, "'Erbert's Good Deed for the Day"; his own interpretation of "Home Sweet Home" in the "jazz age" and Rachmaninoff manner, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

Special events:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman H. Davis and stars of radio, stage and screen, in hour of varied entertainment for benefit of American Red Cross War Relief Fund; Eddie Cantor to "emcee" from New York, Jack Benny from Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Premiere:

"Invitation to Learning," to stimulate reading or re-reading of the great books basic to world culture, with Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., as permanent chairman, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Serious music:

Songs of Strauss and Wolf by Charlotte Symons, Metropolitan soprano; Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire," by Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Tartini, Sinigaglia, Grieg, Wolf-Ferrari and Grainger items by string section of Music Hall Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Cadman's "Pennsylvania" Symphony, Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," Weinberger's "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," and Moussorgsky's Overture to "The Fair at Sorochinsk," programmed by Howard Barlow for Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Forums, quizzes, talks:

Ted Malone concludes Pilgrimage of Poetry with visit to home of John Howard Payne, composer of "Home, Sweet Home," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Rube Goldberg, Charles Driscoll, Martin Benson, Mrs. Florence Crowther are on receiving end of Sigmund Spaeth's questions in "Fun in Print," CBS-WEEI, 6.

Major General Henry H. Arnold, Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Robert Hinckley, Col. John H. Jouett, Dr. Vannevar Bush and Gill Robb Wilson are among speakers scheduled in a discussion of America's aviation, in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Drama:

First balloon flight depicted in "The Story of Airships" period, in "The World Is Yours" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

"The New World," a historical account of America's racial background and culture, repeated by request, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Dame May Whitty, from Leigh-Olivier Shakespearian cast, will take only role in special "political fable" drama of W. H. Auden, British author, in "Columbia Workshop," CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Monday

Premiere:

"Air Youth of America," a non-profit organizaion, inaugurates series to promote model plane building, from National Aviation Forum in Washington, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7.

Olivia De Havilland, Helen Chandler and Herbert Marshall have leads in DeMille production of "Vigil in the Night," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Dr. Stringfellow Barr

College president, who will head the new CBS show, "Invitation to Learning," to be inaugurated on Sunday, WEEI, at 4:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Brooklyn Dodgers vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	A. Katzmann, soprano
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 Local speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 King George VI	King George VI	King George VI	King George VI	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Putnam, Conn., High	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Philadelphia Nationals	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	School Glee Club; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It":	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	quiz program	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News and weather
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
7:45 Gang	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs.
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Tropical Moods"	Lucille Manners, so-	"Fifth Row Center":	Jim and His Texas
8:15 dramatic sketch;	Philip Frankfeld, talk	prano; Ross Graham,	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30 Abbott and Cos-	"Death Valley Days":	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety program
8:45 tello; orch.; News	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat": variety	"Waltz Time": Frank	Wooster College 1940	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Democratic Mock Conv.	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter"	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name": quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	ica": quiz program	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	John Gunther, news	Don Ameche Variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	Irving Miller's Orch.	Progs Service	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley:	John Barry, news	"Behind the Headlines"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	The Majestics: orchestra
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Senator Robert A. Taft	The Majestics: orchestra
11:00 News: Sports	News; weather	News Service	on "National Needs"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News: Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Embassy Theater:
11:30 Larry Clinton's	"The Music You Want"	Detroit Salutes the Ant-	Dance Orchestra	dramatization
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	arctic Expedition	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Musical program	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 The Home Gardener	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Greenfield Choir	"Breakfast Club": so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	'Songs of Italy'
9:45 Hillbilly Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
10:00 "String Time with	Rakov's Orchestra	"Lincoln Highway":	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Children's Corner"
10:15 Walberg Brown"	Rakov's Orchestra	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "In Record Time"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Bright Idea Club":	"The First Offender"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "In Record Time"	Charioteers Quartet	children's program	dramatization	You"
11:00 Press News; Cin-	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	Song Folks: quartet	Studio Radio Club	"Melodies of Old"
11:15 cinnati Conserva-	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	Song Folks: Quartet	Studio Radio Club	"Rubins Discoveries"
11:30 tory of Music	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Conducted by Krueger"	"Rubins Discoveries"
11:45 String Quartet	Weather; musicale	chestra; vocalist	This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	75th Anniversary of	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Country Journal"	Vassar College: talks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Buck Rogers in the	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	25th Century": drama	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 Music; Foreign	National Farm and	News Service	Braintree Tercentenary:	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Trade Week Forum	Home Hour	Stamp program	Governor Saltonstall;	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Campfire Girls	"Luncheon at the Wal-	H. V. Kaltenborn	Mayor Tobin; others	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Boys' Glee Club	dorf": interviews	"Call to Youth"	News Service	Short Story Editor
2:00 Elliott's Melodies	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Im an American"	First Game: Boston Red	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:15 Baptist Convention.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Sox-New York Yankees	Nancy Mace, mezzo-so-
2:30 Studio speaker	Goddard College Progr'm	Olivet College Orchestra	First Game: Boston Red	prano
2:45 Harvard Guardian	'Major, Minor, Marian'	and Choir	Sox-New York Yankees	News Service
3:00 "Old Vienna"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	First Game: Boston Red	The Norsemen
3:15 Music With't Words	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	Sox-New York Yankees	Organ Concert
3:30 News; Braintree	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Hanford McNider, talk	Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Tercentenary	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Hanford McNider, talk	Second Game: Boston	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies";	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Musicale
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	string ensemble	Second Game: Boston	"Consolairs"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Sport program	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Second Game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	John Aiken, talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	190-Voice Choir	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Nan Wynn, songs	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Salon Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	European Situation	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers":	Ruby Newman's Orcs.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Twentieth Century	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 dramatizations	Ruby Newman's Orcs.	"Confidentially Yours"	Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"The Fifth Column";	"The First Born":	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatizations	Rep. Martin Dies.	dramatization	Jack Denny's Orchestra	of Music"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama:	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Nobody's Children":	The Rhythmettes
8:45 chestra: War news	"Beat Out the Count"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Rep. J. William Ditter.	"Voice of Liberty"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists.	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Mozart Opera Series:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	Frank Black, Conductor	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	John Gunther, news	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Mozart Opera Series:	News Service
10:15 News of Europe	"Melody in the Night"	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Mario Chandlers Orch.
10:30 News of Europe	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Business Is Business"	Gov. John W. Bricker,	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	drama	Ohio	Mario Chandlers Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Dance	Vic Berton's Orchestra.
11:30 San Francisco World	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Fair Opening	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Filmed 'Our Town' Has World Premiere

The Arts in Boston

"Our Town," as it came yesterday to the State and Orpheum for its world premiere on the screen, is a worthy film version of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play. It has captured the mood of the stage production, thanks to the sympathetic direction of Sam Wood. It has been expertly acted by Frank Craven, Martha Scott, and the other members of a carefully chosen cast. Under the guidance of Mr. Wilder it has retained most of the original material, ingeniously adapted to movie purposes with the assistance of Mr. Craven and Harry Chandlee. Sol Lesser, under whose aegis the production was prepared, has reason for satisfaction with the results.

The story is a simple one of unpretentious people, as Mr. Wilder sees them against geologic ages and the immensities of the universe. It is told in kindly fashion, with humor, pathos, and compassion. On the screen as on the stage a commentator—an unusual device for the movies—has much to do with the telling of the tale. Mr. Craven again has the role, as he did in the original play. He is to be seen, even before the credit titles have faded away, silhouetted on a hillside, looking down on the little town of Grover's Corners, New Hampshire.

* * *

"Nice town," he tells the audience. "Nobody very remarkable ever came out of it, so far as we know, but there's lots of human interest." And to prove his point he turns attention to the Gibbses and Webbs, neighboring families, looks in upon the homely domestic details of their daily life, calls upon Editor Webb and Professor Willett for community statistics, directs attention to George Gibbs and Emily Webb—son of one household and daughter of the other—and their budding romance. With the freedom that is accorded a narrator, he turns from the present to the past, or on occasion looks ahead, to suit his convenience in unfolding the narrative.

So the wedding day of George and Emily is to be observed, and the betrothal which preceded it. The camera peers in on choir practice and records the tragedy of the church organist. Dr. Gibbs' admonition of his son for neglecting household chores, the musing of the youngsters as they look out at the star-strewn sky, Editor Webb's awkward breakfast conversation with his prospective son-in-law, all find a place on the screen.

* * *

In the movie version more difficulty has been found in managing the concluding sequences in the graveyard than in handling the technique of the narrator. As it has now been arranged, Emily's burial, her talk with those who had passed on, and her affecting return to earth for a day take place in a delirium rather than by having her pass on, as she did in the play. By such means a happy ending has been attained. But that is not of great significance. The implications are similar. But the means that have been adopted do not seem completely satisfactory, or quite in key with the simplicity of the rest of the film.

The lack of scenery which marked the stage production is no longer to be found. It is no longer necessary, for the screen is a medium in which backgrounds can be changed at will. The photography by Bert Glennon is artfully managed to emphasize the changing moods. The musical accompaniment by Aaron Copland aids in the same direction. Miss Scott's sensitive performance as Emily is the counterpart of her acting on the stage. William Holden as George perhaps overdoes a little the bashfulness of the youthful suitor. Thomas Mitchell as Dr. Gibbs, Guy Kibbee as Editor Webb, Fay Bainter as Mrs. Gibbs, Beulah Bondi as Mrs. Webb, Ruth Toby as the chubby little Rebecca Gibbs, and Stuart Erwin as Howie Newsome manage their roles with unobtrusive ability. It's a nice town, is Grover's Corners, and they are nice people who live in it.

E. F. M.

* * *

'Lillian Russell'

"Lillian Russell," is about the best picture Alice Fay has made. Certainly it provides her greatest opportunity to date. Miss Faye was apparently aware of the fact, for she brings to the portrayal of yesterday's glamour girl a poise, an elegance, and a quality of individual charm which have never even been demanded in her past roles. Miss Faye has taken pains with her speech and is gaining a new clarity and grace of diction. Excepting in one totally inappropriate torch ballad, her singing is simple and unaffected.

All these accomplishments seem worthy of mention because they so clearly indicate what ambition and hard work—plus quality—can do for a girl who began her career dancing in floor shows, who rose to stardom in musical films, and who is apparently determined to succeed as a dramatic actress. Lillian Russell is not, to be sure, a great dramatic character. But she is a character requiring a certain regal dignity and restraint which I had frankly not anticipated seeing realized by Miss Faye.

If, as she should, Miss Faye is feeling happy about her personal triumph, Darryl F. Zanuck should be scarcely less pleased about having produced "Lillian Russell." It may easily turn to be one of his most popular films. As usual, there has been little scruple about arranging and inventing facts to fit fancy. If I am not mistaken, Lillian Russell's introduction to the theater world of her day did not occur exactly as here related. And she most certainly never sang a dolorous number called "Blue Love Bird" in a Gilbert and Sullivan production. The story tells of the transition of young, pretty Helen Leonard to glamourous, statuesque Lillian Russell; her triumphs as a Tony Pastor star; the passing of her husband in London; her return to the United States for further conquests, and her eventual marriage to Alexander Moore.

The story, certainly not of epic proportions, is held up by well staged musical interludes, most of the acting, and especially by Miss Faye. Director Irving Cummings and Scenarist William Anthony McGuire have used for humor and for legitimate story purposes the diamond-studded sort of ostentation which characterized a plush decade.

A story of two boys and a dog, "The Biscuit Eater," on the same bill at the Metropolitan is one of the most tender and exquisite films you are likely to encounter this year. The background—the training of hunt dogs—is unfortunate. But its immediate drama, tragedy, and comedy are handled with extraordinary skill. Credit for this belongs to Stuart Heisler, the director, and to two very young boys who play the leading roles—Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman.

Even to one who is unalterably opposed to any form of "game" shooting, there is no denying that "The Biscuit Eater" is a cinematic triumph. The screen play by Stuart Anthony, Lillie Hayward, and James Street has never slopped over into pathos. The acting of the two children under Mr. Heisler's guidance is something to marvel at. The story has received no embellishment. This is a story about two small boys and a dog and it remains just that.

* * *

'Saturday's Children'

Produced in 1927, Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer Prize-winning "Saturday's Children" has been brought to the screen in a reconditioned state by Warners, with John Garfield and Anne Shirley in the roles of Rims Rosson (originally O'Neil) and Bobby Halvey. It is still the story of a young couple whose marriage nearly collapses under the pressure of economic burdens and attendant misunderstandings. Principal virtues of the revision are its fine portrayals of middle-class types and its feeling of warmth and sympathy. "Saturday's Children" is an entertaining film.

But the intervening years have dealt more kindly with the Anderson original than have the script writers, Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein. Much of the new material they have introduced is both legitimate and, in its own way, cinematically effective. But "Saturday's Children" has lost most of its literary quality, a considerable amount of its honest reporting on human conditions, and—because of a glaringly inappropriate melodramatic ending—its claim to any real distinction as a piece of craftsmanship.

The script writers have inserted a drunken sequence which contributes nothing in strengthening the dramatic or comedy situation.

Despite all these faults, there is considerable merit to "Saturday's Children." Miss Shirley plays Bobby with intelligence and charm. She makes us believe in the essential honesty of a young woman who descends to trickery for fear of losing the man she loves. John Garfield, freed from having to hurl insults in all directions, acts Rims with the becoming reticence of a puzzled young man whose inventions work about as well as his marriage. Claude Rains' Mr. Halevy is a million wage slaves in one. Dennie Moore prattles brightly in Brooklynese for most of the film's strongest comedy moments, and Lee Patrick behaves with suitable viciousness as the sister. George Tobias, Roscoe Karns, Elizabeth Risdon, and Berton Churchill are well cast in supporting roles. Richard Sherman's direction develops the atmosphere of a sympathetic and appealing comedy drama about little people and their big problems.

The companion film at the Paramount and Fenway theaters is "King of the Lumberjacks," a melodrama featuring John Payne, Gloria Dickson, and Stanley Fields.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
Sol Lesser presents
OUR TOWN Now!
WILLIAM HOLDEN
MARTHA SCOTT
By BAINTER
Beulah BONDI
Frank CRAVEN
CANTOR FORTY LITTLE MOTHERS
25¢ Till 1.00
'Our Town' one of '40's 10 best pictures

NOW KEITH MEMORIAL
Romantic Fireworks!
Ginger Joel
ROGERS-McCREA in PRIMROSE PATH
CO-FEATURE "You Can't Fool Your Wife" Plus Latest MARCH OF TIME

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
NEXT SUNDAY AT 8:30
TCHAIKOVSKY Concerto No. 2
Soloist — SELMA KRAMER — Piano

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
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Experience Speaks and Tells How to Pick a 'Dream House'

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you are going to buy a home in the country, be sure it is close to a paved highway, don't overlook the water supply, check up on the neighborhood, and get enough land to let loose with that inherent urge to "roam" around your own piece of property.

This sound advice comes from Mr. and Mrs. Haydn S. Pearson of Waban, Mass., after years of experience, traveling around New England in search of their "dream" home and finally getting that glow of warmth which tells the country home seeker that he "has seen his dream sitting on a hillside, in the midst of a forest of apple blossoms."

But let Mr. Pearson tell his own story, which is typical of the urge to live in the country, but is somewhat different from the average story, because Mr. Pearson stepped cautiously instead of blindly into the pleasures of the country living.

In the words of the Waban school principal: "There are common-sense, practical matters that one must consider when the dream place becomes a reality and one finds he has to bring his feet back to earth again."

"Many people dream of buying an old house. They love to plan how they will remodel it. They think of old fireplaces, wide board floors, beaten iron hinges, Dutch ovens, and hand-hewn beams. They think of old-fashioned gardens and flowers, of apple trees and lilac hedges. Perhaps humanity sees so many new things today in this rushing, excited era that we instinctively cling to something that has stood the test of time.

What They Have

"To all those who may be planning to convert their dreams into every day reality, perhaps a few pointers from one who has gone through the experience will prove a helpful sign-post. Ours is an old Cape Cod cottage of six rooms built in 1775; there are fireplaces, cranes, Dutch ovens, wide boards, sloping floors, doors that don't fit, a beautiful woodshed 30 by 16 feet, a cellar under half the house. There are now two perennial borders each 80 by six feet, a big flower and vegetable garden. There are 20 acres of woods, open fields, lawns and gardens.

"If you want to join that increasing number of people who like to get into the country or go to the shore from early spring until late fall (or very likely the year round) get a place that is within reasonable driving distance. I know it is possible to go to a considerable distance away, and get truly wonderful bargains. If you want a place for summers and can stay there for a period of weeks or months, that is one thing. But if you want to drive to it and back each week end, it is wise to remember that each hour's extra driving is a factor to be considered.

"Then there is still such a thing as mud time in the spring and again in the fall on dirt roads.

"Learn to differentiate between real and superficial weaknesses in construction and condition of the house. There's many a sweet, quaint, fundamentally solid old house that looks as if it were in need of major repairs. But broken windows, doors askew, shingles and clapboards loose, lack of paint, piles of debris and rubbish, and broken windows are all matters that Mr. and Mrs. Handyman can take care of themselves.

"On the other hand, if sills, floor timbers, chimneys, roof rafters and boards need to be replaced or repaired, unless one is somewhat of an expert, these require a considerable outlay. Sometimes a sagging roofline indicates the need of attention. Not always, for occasionally, part of an old house will settle while it is still fundamentally sound.

"Very often, if one finds a place reasonably near at hand that fills all of one's requirements, it is better to buy and spend for repairs. A less expensive place at greater distance will eat up the difference quickly in gasoline and oil costs.

Take Time to Enjoy

"How much will it cost to keep a place in the country?

"From observation and experience, I would say that a place valued at $2,500 will cost somewhere in the vicinity of $250 a year for taxes, interest on one's money invested, and the sum of about $50 a year for maintenance. This is based on the assumption that many of the tasks will be done by the family.

"After the place becomes yours, do not try to do everything at once. It is a great temptation to work hard and long.

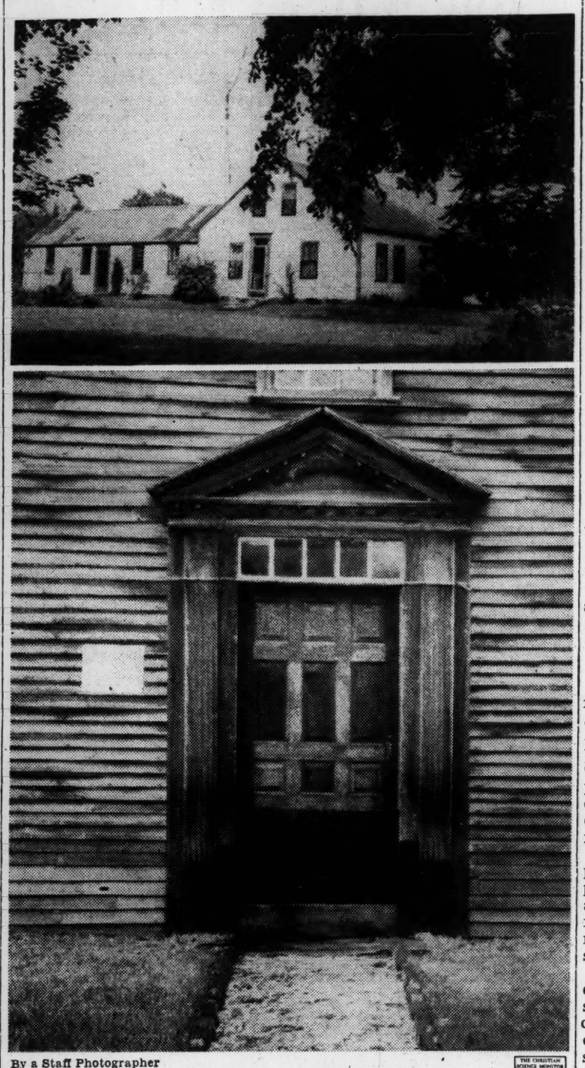
"But part of the joy is loafing and just enjoying the place. Learn to sit down calmly in that outdoor living room under the old apple tree, and contemplate nature. What if the weeds are growing? What if there are tasks in the house!

"Truly, an old house should impart some of its calm and serenity. For many years it has watched the seasons come and go, each in its appointed time. It has seen the beauty of spring, the lushness of summer, the plenty of harvest, and the blizzards of winter. It has developed a strong, peaceful philosophy of life, which the world is in need of as indicated in the trend back to the land."

Two More Destroyers To Be Floated May 31

Two more units in Uncle Sam's growing fleet of destroyers are to be christened at the Boston Navy Yard, May 31, when the Nicholson and the Wilkes will be floated instead of launched. The pair were built in a drydock, and the double christening will take the place of a double launching. The Gwin will be launched May 25.

Possibilities Count



By a Staff Photographer

Appealing Types in Architecture

Top—"Windleswisps," home of Haydn S. Pearson, in West Mansfield, Mass., incorporating many of the features of the "ideal" in homes, using the sturdy structure of many years' standing as a foundation for adaptation to modern living. Below—This doorway of a 1776 house in Dover, Mass., arouses the enthusiasm of the seeker for a structure with "possibilities," and the genuine in period architecture.

New Viaduct at Providence Due to Be Opened Next Week

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24—This City's new Point Street viaduct, a $600,000 improvement designed to relieve traffic congestion at the City's most congested intersection, is rapidly nearing completion and is expected to be opened to motor vehicles next week. Workmen now are pouring the last of the concrete for the roadbed on the overhead motorway.

Built as a PWA project, with the Federal agency providing approximately half of the cost, the viaduct is a two-lane elevated roadway. It begins at the Point Street bridge, makes a 90-degree left turn, runs for several hundred feet and ends at Allens Avenue. Both lanes of traffic will move in the same direction. Only those motorists who leave the bridge and intend to make the left turn into Allens Avenue will use the new structure. All other traffic will remain on ground level.

Traffic Aid a Question

Elimination of the left-turn traffic is expected to remove the greatest cause of congestion at the intersection which has provided this City with its worst traffic problem for years.

Whether the viaduct proves to be a real solution to the congestion problem or whether it is just an expedient is a question the City awaits to see settled. Critics of the viaduct say it does nothing to relieve the congestion on the Point Street bridge itself. Eventually, they believe, another bridge will be required to connect Providence and East Providence at some point farther down the bay.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature this year for a traffic survey with a view toward constructing a new bridge across the bay. Such a bridge, engineers have estimated, would cost upwards of $3,000,000.

Discussion of the proposed new bridge has been heard for years. One proposal is for a span only a few hundred feet below the Point Street bridge. Another plan proposes a span stretching across from Field's Point, where the City now owns considerable property. Still another, most grandiose of them all, calls for a bridge across the bay from a point near Gaspee Plateau, five miles south of the Providence center. This latter proposal would require a bridge about one mile long and high enough to permit shipping to reach Providence Harbor.

The Point Street viaduct will be unique in several respects. It is supported by single pillars.

Share in Defense Sought

Rhode Island expects to share to a considerable extent in the Nation's defense program. This State already has dozens of plants equipped to manufacture uniforms, machine tools and parts for airplanes, and trucks. The Rhode Island Industrial Commission announced this week it would bend every effort to bring to Rhode Island a share of the huge expenditure now under consideration.

William S. Allen, Chairman of the Commission, said he would arrange surveys of industrial facilities by Army and Navy experts.

This State has no shipyards capable of building large naval vessels, but it has several small yards equipped to turn out auxiliary craft. Largest yard is the Herreshoff plant at Bristol, R. I., where several of the America's Cup yachts were built.

Retail Stores Plan Summer Schedule

Beginning Saturday, June 1, the Boston department and specialty stores generally, in the membership of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will close at 5 p. m., instead of 5:30 as at present. This continues until Sept. 30, it is announced. Opening hours continue to be 9:30 a. m.

These stores plan a long holiday for their workers over July 4, which comes on a Thursday. Besides closing on the holiday they will remain closed Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6, giving the workers a vacation from July 4 to 7, inclusive. That long week end marks the start of the all-day Saturday closing of these stores for July and August, with exception of Saturday, Aug. 31.

Food Markets Offer Variety Like Summer

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Vegetables and fruits in wide variety and increasing abundance give the market places of Greater Boston an atmosphere of summer today. Items from near and far help swell the diversified list. Newest arrivals include blueberries all the way from Alabama, which sell at 55 to 60 cents a quart, California raspberries at 25 cents a pint, Cape Cod asparagus at 18 cents for a small bunch, and Florida watermelon at $1.75 each. The watermelons are running heavy, however, around 30 pounds, mostly.

Asparagus prices are working lower, as the supply increases from many sources. While the Cape Cod grown variety is just coming in, the supply of New Jersey asparagus is liberal and prices start at 23 cents a bunch in most stores. Green peas are as low as 7½ cents a pound in chain stores; green beans 9½ cents, and summer squash at 10 cents a pound.

Melons and Grapes

California cantaloupes range from 12½ to 25 cents each; large Cuban watermelons $1.50 each; honeydew melons 18 to 33 cents; South African grapes 35 cents a pound; Argentine grapes 19 to 23 cents. Strawberries start at 19 cents a quart in chain stores and range up to 30 cents.

Relatively little change in retail prices of meats occurred over the past week. Beef for roasts starts at 23 cents a pound in chain stores for rib roast, 29 cents for sirloin roast and as little as 25 cents in some places for face of the rump.

Pork loins for roasting are 17 cents in some chains, but a little shopping around discloses that they can be had at 11 cents (Friday only) in some stores, and that smoked hams can be found at 19 cents in certain shops. Legs of lamb are 33 to 35 cents a pound for spring lamb and 27 to 29 cents for winter lamb excepting in cut-price stores where it is featured at 21 cents a pound when taken with chops.

Poultry Bargains

Poultry is a good buy, with native ducklings as low as 15 cents in stores quoting that figure for Friday only, and 17 cents in others for the entire week end. Nearby capons are offered at 37 cents. Turkeys are as low as 21 cents a pound, and fowl from 19 to 33 cents.

Seafood prices are fairly steady, though some items cover a wide range. Mackerel, for instance, can be had as low as 9 cents, but some stores ask as much as 18 cents a pound. Size, of course, is a consideration. Halibut can be had from 19 to 21 cents a pound in chain stores, but those desiring the fresh eastern shoals halibut, find it from 35 to 40 cents a pound in downtown markets.

Fresh salmon is as low as 25 cents in some of the chains and as high as 60 cents for eastern. Lobsters are plentiful and about as low in price as they are likely to go, according to market men. Chain stores are featuring boiled lobsters at two for 39 cents. Lobster meat is around $1.30. Haddock ranges from 8 to 12 cents a pound, cod around 10 cents, steak cod 15 to 18 cents, chilled swordfish 40 cents, and lake trout 35 cents.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're one of those women (and aren't we all?) who enjoy the sheer luxury of being able to have your hair done in a Salon where quiet reigns supreme, and the slight conversation from the next booth (if any) is but a murmer to your ears . . . then jot the name of C. Louis right down in your little red book. At 29-31 Newbury Street, and the phone number is either Kenmore 6719 or Circle 8656. Not that we mean we're indefinite; rather these are the numbers of their two phones, in case one is busy.

No doubt it's particularly their new decorative scheme that makes for much of this serene atmosphere . . . a soft French gray background, against which the dark natural woodwork stands out in relief. With umpteen men dashing around, it is easily seen that men dominate the place. From Monsieur Jean down. Of course there are a few girls to give assistance and manicures. And people are always running in and discovering that some one of the operators is the man who used to give them their pet coiffures in Paris, or some other such fashionable place! It happened only a few weeks ago to a friend of ours who had been traveling around; so it was practically old-home week with them for a few minutes.

Along with distinctive coiffures (which they enjoy specializing in, inasmuch as the art of "personalizing" is their delight) you can, of course, get yourself a permanent, and have your hair taken care of weekly. With attention to your hands and nails, all done up in the very best Revlon manner. At the moment, they're pretty much excited over their Venic (pronounced veeneeque, if we remember correctly) Kreem permanent, because they've had such excellent results with it, and it seems so much nicer to apply a cream to the hair during the process of getting it ready. Incidentally, you may have this method used in either the machine or the machineless wave . . . and they are most enthusiastic over it when it comes to the woman who has that lovely tone of white hair (usually rather difficult to handle and keep that natural shade, they tell us). Permanents range from $15 to $20; depending on how much hair there is, and so forth. Their face goodies seem to be by Tussey . . . which reminds us of their fragrant eau de cologne in "Mountain Laurel" flavor. It's no end different.

Here's a Bag In 'Honey Calf'

If you're about to look around for a nice summer bag that involves white in a big way, perhaps you'd be interested in one that involves a leather called Honey Calf. Because it's ever so soft, and washable. Just a damp cloth, rung out in Lux will do the trick. We saw one at Plotkin Brothers, at 364 Boylston Street, in a particularly smart envelope style trimmed with a turned back flap of navy blue. With lots of inner compartments, and one on the outside that's plenty big enough to hold the gloves you're always leaving around places! For something like $12.50. However, a mere $2 or so will buy you a flat envelope purse of raffia, all dolled up with gay flowers of matching raffia. With a bright colored lining. And $3 will take home an elongated under-the-arm purse that has a clasp and will hold all. Miss Kell at the handbag department will find it for you . . . in fine peanut straw. It's just the color of a peanut shell, so it won't show the dirt at all, and this, too, is dedecorated with tiny flowers that have been embroidered on.

Why Not Let Ethel Atkins Do It

P. S. When it comes to the matter of what the bride's mother and her sister and her aunt shall wear, why not let Ethel Atkins at 344 Boylston Stret take care of it? As far as the millinery goes we mean. For that matter, she'll even take care of the bridesmaids' needs. The summer porch that craves new furniture would probably be more than perked up with a few pieces of Carbone's rattan furniture. Very different in design . . . love seats, comfortable chairs that you can sit way back in, with leg rests, and side chairs. They're at 342 Boylston Street. And Filene's has those long-sleeved blouses that are so hard to find. The ones that go so nicely with slacks and shorts.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,642,450
1940 volume to date	106,726,348
1939 volume to date	92,510,205

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Stocks turned in a moderately mixed performance today, with market leaders rallying and slipping at intervals, as the war picture changed.

The list put on a selective upswing at the start, but extreme gains of fractions to 2 points later were cut or canceled. Prices again stiffened a bit near the final hour. Dealings were the slowest in two weeks, with transfers at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Considered in the conflicting news budget were French claims Nazi contingents were being "isolated," admission by the British that the important channel port of Boulogne was in the hands of the enemy, announcement by the Germans of the sinking of six British transports and the approach of their troops toward Calais, and reports Italy was approaching a break on the side of the Axis.

Effects of the big domestic rearmament program on industry still was the main sustaining market factor, brokers said.

Up at one time or another were Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, J. C. Penney, Santa Fe, Texas Corp., and Phelps Dodge.

Inclined to lag were Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and American Smelting.

Bonds Irregular

Bond market leaders twisted back and forth today in nervous response to indecisive war news.

Near the end of the session gains and losses ranging to around 2 points were fairly even.

Issues affected by special developments showed wider swings. Porto Rican American Tobacco unstamped 6s of '42, for instance, jumped more than 5 following completion of a reorganization plan.

Price trends were mixed in all sections of the bond market today and by noon gains and losses of as much as 2 points were well matched.

Confused price patterns mirrored the uncertainty in the minds of many traders concerning outcome of the war and effects of a long or short struggle on United States business.

Turnover was considerably below some recent breezy sessions.

Still under pressure were British empire loans but German issues also tended lower. Down fractions to more than 2 were Australia 4½s, Canada 3s, Brisbane 5s, Germany 7s of '49, Italy 7s and Uruguay 4½s.

The more speculative sections of the domestic list captured fair support while high-priced liens were hesitant.

On the plus side were Nickel Plate 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, International Telephone 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68. Down a notch were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Goodrich 4¼s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G" and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. governments fell back as much as ½ point.

Senator Urges HOLC Relax Requirements, Declare Moratorium

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate banking committee heard appeals for relaxing interest and other requirements of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Senator W. Warren Barbour (R), New Jersey, urged the group to approve his legislation to:

Provide a two-year moratorium on HOLC foreclosures so long as borrowers paid taxes and interest.

Reduce the HOLC interest rate from 5 to 3 per cent.

Provide that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board lend money to building and loan associations at a rate ½ of 1 per cent more than the interest rate the board pays on its obligations.

Senator Barbour also suggested that the interest rate on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration be reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. That reduction, he declared, would stimulate new construction and would increase employment.

A statement from Senator James Mead (D), New York, sponsoring legislation similar to Senator Barbour's, was read into the record. Senator Mead said that the present HOLC 5 per cent interest rate was "excessive." He added that a two-year moratorium on foreclosures would be in accord with Congress' original intention in creating the HOLC—"To relieve the distressed home owners."

Representative James Fitzpatrick (D), New York, urged the committee to approve some legislation relaxing HOLC requirements "to bring relief to distressed property owners."

Pound Advances Despite War News

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The pound sterling advanced 3 cents today to $3.22 despite news the Allied forces were fighting with backs to the wall in northern France.

The French franc abandoned the independent tendency of yesterday and rose .01 of a cent to 1.82 cents.

Canadian dollars pulled away from the record low price Thursday and added ⅜ of a cent to 78⅜ U. S. cents.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	7	50½	50⅛	50¼	— ¼
51½	35	Acme Steel (3)	3	35	35	35	
9	4½	Adams Express	8	5	4¾	4⅞	
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'y23
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	12	39½	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y23
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	16	⅞	½	⅞	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	8	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¾
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	7	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	8⅛	8	8	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stk(1¼e)	12	17½	16⅜	17¼	+ ½
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y23
182	140	Al Ch &Dye (6)	9	141	138½	139	—2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	2	9½	9	9	M'y22
16¾	10½	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	9	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
73⅞	58	Allied Strs pf(5)	3	57½	57½	57½	— ½
41⅞	23¾	Allis-ChM(1⅛e)	17	24¼	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11¾	11½	11½	M'y22
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9¾	Amal Leath pf	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y22
58½	39½	Amerada Cp(2)	4	40	39½	40	
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	14	13	13	—1
75	41¼	Am Airlines	25	53¾	51¼	51¼	— ¼
12⅜	6⅛	Am Bank Note	8	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	6	31	30⅛	31	+1½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	91⅞	90	90½	— ½
176½	165	Am Can pf (7)	1	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	— ⅛
33¼	18¾	Am Car & Fdy	20	21½	20¼	21¼	+ ¼
5¼	4	Am Car pf	3	36¾	36	36	+1
23½	14	Am Ch&C(.80e)	8	15½	14⅝	15	+1
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	2	100	100	100	
140½	115	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117	117	117	—1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	11	9	8½	9	M'y23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Aprio
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
41¼	9⅝	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	11	10⅛	10⅛	M'y23
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	8	12	11½	12	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	9	27	26	26½	— ½
6⅝	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
48	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23	23	23	—4
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	49½	48½	49½	+1
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	54	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	8	18	18	18	
6⅜	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	
97	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	M'y23
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	12	11	11	— ½
63	39	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2	2	2	
25	13⅛	Am Metal (1e)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(33⅓k)	13	39	37¼	37¾	M'y23
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	52	51¼	52	+1
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	37	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	27	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	54	54	54	+1
12¾	9	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	19	34¼	33½	34	— ¼
147	122¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	126	126	126	+2
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
33⅝	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	14	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	2	11	11	11	M'y23
23⅜	14	Am Sugar Ref	4	15	15	15	
93	77	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	77	77	M'y23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
175¼	146	Am T & T (9)	40	146½	147½	147½	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72	72	72	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74	73¾	74	— ¼
151	141	Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	141	141	M'y23
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	25	6¼	6	6	
10½	10	Am W W pf (6)	2	10	10	10	M'y22
12	6	Am Woolen	9	6⅞	6⅜	6½	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	9	28	26¼	26¼	— ¾
6⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	4¾	4½	4½	
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	117	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	+2¾
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	5	13½	13½	13½	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	8	8	8	M'y21
4¼	2	A P W Paper	3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	M'y21
7⅞	4	Armour Ill	27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	57½	36½	37	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	7	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	7	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	1	4	4	4	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y o
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½2k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	18	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	6	41¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	24	10⅜	9⅜	10	
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y23
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	26	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
110	105	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	—1
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	23	7	7	7	— ⅛
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	44¼	44	44¼	M'y20
60½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8¾	4	Atlas Tack	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	17	¾	¾	¾	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4⅛	Aviation Corp	60	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	45	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	21	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	5	8⅛	8	8	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10	9½	10	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30e)	12	8	7½	7½	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	18	21¾	21	21¼	— ¼
112½	109⅝	Beat pf xw (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
109	104⅝	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	M'y16
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	—2½
97⅝	71½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	72	72	72	
67½	62¾	BelgNAp(3.22g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	28	27¾	26¾	27⅛	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.25e)	12	18	17⅝	17¾	
36¾	30	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	30	30	30	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	10	25¼	25	25	— ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	124	68¾	66½	67⅛	+ ½
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	3	112¾	111	112¾	+ 1⅛
24½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
11⅜	6¾	Blaw-Knox	10	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	15	15	15	M'y23
28⅜	16¼	Boeing Airplane	20	16⅞	16	16	— ½
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+1⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
24¼	17⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	9	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	25	15	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ½
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	34	14½	13⅝	14	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	M'y23
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	M'y23
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	29	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	58½	58¼	58¼	M'y23
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	16⅜	16	16¾	+1¼
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	9	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
35¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	6	26⅞	25½	26	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Watch	3	19½	19	19½	
21⅜	12¼	Buring Mill (1)	3	13½	13	13½	+ ½
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	Butler Br (.10e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18	18	18	
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	2⅝	2¼	2½	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
52½	31	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1	1	
8⅞	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	16	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
23½	11¾	Can Dry	35	13⅜	12⅝	13½	+1
6⅝	2⅝	Canadian Pacific	23	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
40½	31	Cannon M (½e)	2	32	32	32	M'y23
8	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (½e)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (J I) Co	18	43	39¼	40	M'y23
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	21	45¼	44	44¾	+ ¾
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	20	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18	18	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2⅜	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3	3	M'y21
41½	23	Cerro de Pas(2e)	12	23¼	22½	22½	—1¼
83⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	22	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
21⅜	16¼	Chain Belt (½e)	9	18⅛	16¼	16¼	M'y21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11	11	11	M'y23
42⅜	30⅜	Ches&Ohio(2½)	23	33¾	31½	31¾	—1¼
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	20	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	M'y23
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	M'y21
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	20	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
2⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1	M'y23
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	6⅜	6½	6½	M'y23
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
116½	110	Cont C pf (4½)	5	110¼	110	110	M'y21
5⅜	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	28	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	28⅜	26½	28½	+ ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	89	3⅛	3	3	
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	40	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Stee (¼e)	4	20¾	19¾	20½	M'y23
25¼	15½	Cop weld (.40e)	9	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	21	46¼	45	45	—1
179	168	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'y16
4½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	20	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
24¼	13¾	Crane Co	12	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
32¾	25	Cream of Wh (2)	3	26½	25	26½	M'y23
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y23
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	2	21½	21	21	+ ⅜
43¼	37½	Cr C pf ::w (2¼)	3	40	40	40	M'y14
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (1e)	25	13½	12¾	13	— ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	12	27	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	1	68	68	68	+4
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	25	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
17	10	Cudahy Pack	6	10	10	10	+ ⅛
29⅜	20¾	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	21	21	21	M'y23
4½	2	Curtis Publish					
51	32	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	3	52	51¼	51¼	— ¾
11⅜	6⅝	Curtuss-Wright	180	8¾	8⅝	8½	
32⅜	21¼	Curtis-WA (1e)	25	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)	3	17	16⅜	16¾	— ½
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅜	3	3	M'y21
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y23
6⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	15	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	Deere pf (1.40)	2	22½	22½	22½	
19⅜	11⅞	Deisel W-G(¼e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
23⅜	8¼	Del & Hudson	16	10	9⅜	9⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	2½	Del Lack&West	11	3¾	2⅜	2⅜	
3¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	4	⅛	¼	¼	M'y22
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (3e)	4	100	99½	100	+ ½
36⅜	25⅞	Dia Match (1½)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
43¼	32	Diam M Pt (1½)	1	35	35	35	M'y23
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	12	12⅜	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
60¾	56	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	59	56½	59	+1
14⅜	8¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	3	11	11	11	M'y18
24⅜	14	Doehler D (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
20⅛	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
84⅜	71¾	Douglas Air(og)	22	76¼	73¾	75½	+ ¼
171	141½	Dow Chem (3)	8	142	140	140	—2½
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	12½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y20
18⅜	14⅜	du Pont (3½e)	*26	155	150½	150¾	—1½
120	114	du Pont pf (4½)	3	117	116⅛	117	+2¼
		E					
44½	26½	East Air Lines	32	30½	29⅜	29¾	+ ½
6⅛	3	East Roll Mill	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
166¼	125	East Kodak (6)	13	130	129	129	—2
37	22	Eaton Mfg(1½e)	7	24½	23½	24½	+ ½
17⅛	11	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y23
1¼	⅛	Ettington Schld	4	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	½	El & Mus Ind	5	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
41¾	25	El Auto-L (1½e)	18	28	27	27	+ ¾
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.40e)	57	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅜
8¼	5	El Power & Lt	16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
31¾	15⅜	El P & L $6 pf	5	18	17	17½	
36¼	18½	El P & L $7 pf	6	20½	19½	19½	
53⅛	26	El Stor Bat (2)	9	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y22
41⅜	26	El Paso NatG(2)	1	29	29	29	
46	39¼	Endi-Johns (3)	3	35	35	35	M'y22
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	21	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
83	68	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	68	68	68	M'y23
89	68	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	73	68	68	M'y23
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	M'y17
⅞	⅜	Equit Oil Bldg	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Iron Institute Elects First Salaried Head

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's $5,000,000,000 iron and steel industry, in a quick move to gear itself to the job of handling requirements for the Government's giant war defense program, has put a full-time salaried president at the helm of the American Iron & Steel Institute, its national trade association.

Walter S. Tower, Institute Executive Secretary since 1933, was unanimously named president succeeding Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel Corp.

Mr. Tower will be the first salaried Institute president. Hitherto, heads of the Institute have been executives of member steel companies.

In announcing Mr. Tower's selection, the Institute's board said developing of the national defense policy is expected to place heavy demands upon the time of the body's chief executive.

"Moreover, the time and energy of each executive of the member companies will be fully occupied in their respective production problems," the board added. "For that reason, none of them would be able to find time to guide the industry as president of the Institute."

Mr. Tower has been associated with the steel industry since 1919, except for three years just shortly after the World War when he was commercial attaché for the United States Department of Commerce at the American Embassy at London. He was first associated with the industry with Consolidated Steel Corp., and later he was connected with Bethlehem Steel Co.

Membership of the Institute at its forty-ninth general meeting here heard retiring President Weir voice opposition to entanglement of the United States in the European war.

"Despite overwhelming pro-Ally sympathy," he declared, "there is no indication that our public would sanction our participation in the war.

"This commonsense attitude of rank and file in America is our surest guaranty against involvement."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon May 24

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev Day	Parity
Demand	$3.21¾	$3.22	$8.2397
Cables	3.22¼	3.22½	8.2397
France—franc	.0181½	.0181	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2242	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2385x	.2383x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0066	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0327x	.0327x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2285	.2285	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5365x	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2038	.2025	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3887	.3800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.7825	.7925	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. †Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. †††Not quoted. xNominal.

Cotton Consumption Tops '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during April totaled 623,893 bales of lint and 90,839 of linters, compared with 626,331 and 87,875 in March this year, and 543,187 and 70,874 in April last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	100.20	100.20	100.20
1	3¼s '45-43	107.21	107.21	107.21
6	3¼s '46-4	108.12	108.12	108.12
6	4¼s '52-47	117.16	117.16	117.16
5	2½s '48	105.13	105.13	105.13
1	3¼s '52149	109.14	109.14	109.14
25	2½s '52-50	103.5	103.4	103.4
3	2¼s '53-51	101.8	101.8	-101.8
24	2½s '60-55	105.	104.28	104.29
1	2¾s '59-56	103.24	103.24	103.24
3	2¾s '65-60	103.22	103.22	103.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	3s '47-42	103.20	103.20	103.20
10	3s '49-44	105.21	105.20	105.21

Home Owners Loan

6	3s '52-44	105.6	105.5	105.5
4	1½s '47-45	100.8	100.8	100.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	104	104	104
8	Adamps Exp 4s '47	102¼	102	102
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
5	Alb & Sus 2½s '46	70	70	70
10	Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	72	72
5	Alleghany 5s '50st	27	27	27
1	AlleghVal 4s '42	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94⅜	94¼	94¼
15	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	Am & For P5s 2030	51¼	51	51
9	Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Am T&T 3¼s '66	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4	Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	Am T Fdr cv '50	102¼	102	102
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102⅜	102¼	102¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	96	95¾	96
11	Arm Del 4s '55	96	95¾	96
8	AT&SF 4s '95	101⅝	101½	101½
5	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	82½	92½	92½
5	AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	108	108	108
4	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	105	105	105
2	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
11	A C Line 1st 4s '52	64¾	64½	64½
1	A C Line 4½s '64	43	34	43
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	28	28	28
4	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	25	25	25
5	Atl Gu & W Is 5s '59	64	64	64
5	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	56½	56½	56½
30	B&O '95 st A	18	17½	18
11	B&O '95 st C	19¾	19¾	19¾
25	B&O '98 st F	18	17⅝	18
56	B&O cv '60 st	8½	8⅛	8¼
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	57½	57½	57½
3	B&O S W '50 st	35½	35¼	35¼
8	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129	128⅝	128⅝
20	Beth Stl 3½s '52	105¼	105	105
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	100	100
23	Boston&Me 5s '67	46⅜	45½	46⅜
67	Boston & Me 5s '67 st	43	41¼	42¼
1	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	45	45	45
4	Boston & Me 4¾s '61 st	42¼	41	42¼
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	46¼	45⅝	46¼
5	Boston & Me 5s '55 st	43	42	42
21	Bklyn Man T 4½s'65	103¼	102¾	103¼
7	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	85½	85	85
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	111	111	111
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Buf R & P '57 st	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Bush Term 5s '55	33	33	33
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	85	84½	84½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
22	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80	78¾	78⅞
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¼	78½	78½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81	81	81
4	Can Nor 6⅔s'46	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
2	Can Pac 6s '44	92	92	92
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	62	62	62
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
42	Can Pac 4s perp	39	39	39
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	104	104	104
5	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	35	35	35
12	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	59½	59½
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	109	109	109
1	ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	104½	104½	104½
3	Cham P&F (38) 4¾'50	102½	102½	102
1	C&O 4½s '95	110	119	119
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95	95
1	C & O rfg 3½s '96E	95½	95½	95½
1	C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	CB&Q rfg 5s'51 A	75	75	75
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10¾	10½	10¾
11	Chic Gt West 4s'59	21	20¾	21
1	Chi I&L 5s'66	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
18	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	4½	4½	4⅝
4	CM&SP gen 4s'89	18	18	18
30	CMStP cv 4½s'49	1¾	1⅝	1¾
5	C R I & P 4s'88	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	4¼	4	4¼
2	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	40	40	40
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	56½	56½	56½
1	Cl Un Sta 3¾s'63	104	104	104
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102	102	102
3	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	88⅛	88	88
15	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	88¼	88	88⅛
2	ChildsCo 5s 43	3	38	38
62	City of NY 3s B '80 wl	90¼	90	90¼
55	City ofNY 3s I '80 wl	89¼	89	89¼
2	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106½	106½	106½
13	CCC&StL 4½s'77	38⅛	37½	37½
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108	108	108
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	73	73	73
19	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	65¼	64½	65⅛
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	56½	56½	56½
2	Col P & I 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
5	Col F & I 5s '70	65	65	65
5	Col & So 4½s '80	21½	21½	21½
5	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100⅛	100	100
24	Columbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	99¾	100¼
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107	107	107
27	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	112	111¾	112
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
13	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅜	105	105
2	Con Edis 3½s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Con Edis 3½s '56	103	103	103
10	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	102½	102½
5	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	62½	58½	62½
10	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Consum Pow 4½s '66	104	104	104
10	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104¾	104½	104½
3	Crown Cork 4½s'48	100	99¾	99¾
6	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	40¼	40	40
1	D & R G 4s '36	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
2	Det Ed 4s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
21	Eastn Ry Minn 4s	106½	106½	106½
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
42	Erie rfg 5s '67	9½	9¼	9¼
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	45	45	45
15	Erie gen lien 4s '96	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
29	Erie cv 4s '53A	14	14	14
11	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	100	100	100
4	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
21	F'stone T&R 3½s'48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
7	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
3	Gas & El Bergen 5s	121	121	121

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	113.98	22.48	18.38
Net change	—.73	—.10	—.04
Previous close	114.71	22.58	18.42
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	113.98	22.14	18.34

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	GenMotAccept3¼s '51	104	104	104
13	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57	56	57
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100¾	100¾
14	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95½	95	95½
9	Gt Nor 5s '73	88	87	87⅝
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	77	77	77
9	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	77½	77	77
23	Gt Nor 4s '48G	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
16	Gt Nor 4s '46H	89¾	89	89
6	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107	107	107
1	Hockg V 3½s '99	117	117	117
2	Houst nOilTex 4¼s '54	97	96¾	96¾
7	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26	25	25
4	Hud Man rfg 5s '57	39	39	39
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	31	31	31
7	IS&CSL&NO 5s '63A	35½	35¼	35¼
3	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102	101⅞	102
12	Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	31½	31½
2	Interb RTa rfg5'66ct	72¼	71⅞	72¼
23	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	73	72	73
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	80	79¾	80
2	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	7½	7½	7½
17	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	42	40	40
1	Int Mr Mar 6s '41	54½	54½	54½
13	Int Paper 5s '55	93	92½	93
1	Int Paper 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
30	Int T&T 4½s 52	25	24½	24½
50	Int T&T 5s '55	27¾	27⅛	27¾
10	K C Term 4s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Lac Gas 5½s '53	40⅛	39	39¼
3	LS&MS 3½s '97	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Libby MCN&L 4s '55	100	100	100
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
5	Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
1	Lindsl Curtis 4s '47	106	106	106
3	Loews 3½s '46	101½	101¼	101¼
9	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	89	89	89
1	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	76½	76½	76½
3	Lou & N 5s 2003B	93½	93¼	93¼
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	85½	85½	85½
4	Lou&NSou Jt M 4s52	77	77	77
2	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	77	77	77
1	McKess & Rob 5½s '50	82¾	82¾	82¾
22	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	98¼	97½	97⅞
5	Midland RR NJ 5s '40	18	18	18
1	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Mo-Ill 5s '59	56½	56	56½
11	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	3½	3½	3½
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	9	9	9
8	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	8½	8½	8½
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
27	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13¼	13¼	13¼
11	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	13¼	13⅛	13¼
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1½	1½
3	Mob & Oh 5s '38	25	25	25
4	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¼	96	96¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	26⅝	26½	26½
1	Mount St T&T3¼s'68	105	105	105
3	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
20	Nat Dairy 3¼s'51 ww	104	103¾	103¾
12	Nat Distill 3½s '49	99¾	99⅛	99¾
4	Natl Steel 3s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
10	Newark Gas 5s '48	120	120	120
2	N Eng RR 4s '45	31¼	31¼	31¼
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103½	103¼
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	103⅝	103½	103⅝
5	NO Texa&M 5s 54M	24	23	23½
1	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	107	107	107
15	NYC rfg 5s 2013	44½	44	44½
75	NYC 4½s 2013 A	41¼	40	40⅜
8	NYC cn 4s 98	46⅛	46	46
10	NYC 3¾s 46	75	75	75
3	NYC cv 3¼s 52	45	44½	44½
5	NYC&HR 3½s 97	69⅝	69	69⅝
7	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55	55	55
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	47½	47¼	47½
22	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	41⅝	40¾	40¾
3	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	73	73	73
6	NY Dock Co 4s 51	48	47¾	47¾
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	105	105	105
1	NY Edis 3½s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
26	NY N El H&P 5s 48	122½	121½	121½
8	NY G El H&P 4s 49	116⅛	115¾	115¾
14	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	13½	12¾	12¾
1	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	22	22	22
10	NYNH&H 4½s 67	13	12¾	12¾
2	NYNH&H 4s 56	11	11	11
5	NYNH&H 4s 57	3	3	3
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	11	11	11
13	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	3½	3¼	3¼
4	NY O & W gen 4s55	1½	1½	1½
3	NY Steam 3½s 63	101½	101½	101½
1	NY St&W Term 5s 43	52½	52½	52½
4	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	99	99	99
8	Norf Sou 5s 61A	9	8¾	9
3	Norf & W 4s 96	119¾	119¾	119¾
18	Nor Am Co 4s 59	103	102¼	102¾
6	Nor Am Co 3¾s54	102	102	102
1	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
27	Nor Pac 6s 2047	47	46	46⅜
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	41¾	41½	41¾
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	41½	41	41½
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	36⅜	36	36⅜
17	Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅜	69	69
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047 -	33½	33	33½
25	Nor Pac 3s 2047	106⅝	106¼	106¼
11	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	105	105
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	115	115	115
5	Otis Steel 4½s 62	69	68	68
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107	106	106
3	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	108¼	108	108
8	Pat & Pass 5s '49	121	121	121
1	Pen Co 3½s '44 D	102	102	102
1	Pen Co 4s '63	100	99¾	99¾
1	Pen Dix 6s '41 A	89	89	89
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	100½	100⅜	100½
8	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101⅜	101	101⅜
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96	95¾	95¾
6	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80½	80⅜	80½
1	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	90½	90½	90½
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	81	81	81
1	Pen RR 3¼s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Pen RR Chi 6s '43	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111	111	111
5	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13	Phillips Pet 3s '48	105¼	105	105
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	96	96	96
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42½	42	42
3	Pitt Young&A 5s B '62	110¼	110¼	110¼
15	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68⅜	67½	67¾
13	Por Ro A Tob 6s '42st	80	78	79¼
7	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	80	79	79½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	16	16
5	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	100½	100½	100½
8	Readg 4½s '97 A	63	62¾	63
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	90	90	90
15	Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	93	92¾	93
7	Republic Steel 5½s '54	103⅝	103½	103½
4	Republic Steel 4½s '61	92	92	92
3	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103⅝	103⅞	103⅞
5	Roch G & E 3¼s '69	106	106	106
2	Rl Ark & La4½s'34	5	5	5
1	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	52	52	52
1	StLPub Svc 5s '59	57	57	57
4	St L S F 4½s '78	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
4	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	112	111½	112
11	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	56	57
2	Schulco 6½s '46A st	24	24	24
1	Sea Al 6s '45 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35Act	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Shell Un 2½s '54	94⅜	94½	94⅜
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	96	96	96
3	Skelly Oil 3s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¼	103	103¼
2	So Bell T&T 3s '79	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10	So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	107¾	107¾
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	34	33⅜	33⅜
11	Sou Pac 4½s '81	33⅛	32¾	33
5	So Pac 4½s '69	33	33	33
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	54½	54½	54½
3	So Pac clt 4s '49	32½	32	32
3	So Pac 3¼s '46	43½	43½	43⅛
28	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	39	38	38⅝
4	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	70	70	70
9	South Ry 6½s2'56	61¼	60½	61¼
6	South Ry gen 6s '58	56	55	55
13	South Ry gen 4s '56	44½	44	44½
1	SpokaneInt5s '55	15	15	15
6	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109	109	109
2	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101¾	101¾
22	Studebaker cv 6s '45	85	84	84⅛
4	Swift &Co 3¼s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51			
		103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32
6	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	105½	106
3	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	55¼	55	55
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	56	55½	56
28	Third Ave aj 5s '60	13¾	13	13
3	TideWatAssoO3½s52	105½	105½	105½
1	Tri-Cont 5½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	61½	61½	61½
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97	97	97
7	Utah P & L 5s '44	97	96⅛	96⅛
2	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞
4	Wabash 1st 5s '39	32	32	32
1	Walker H 4¼s '45	102½	102½	102½
14	Warner Bros 6s '48	80	80	80
14	Warner Bros 8s '41	11½	10½	11½
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	Westch Lt 5s '50	122½	122½	122½
2	Western Un 5s '60	54	54	54
26	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99½	99	99½
1	Wisconsin Cen 4s '61	101½	101½	101½
30	Young S&T cv 4s '48	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s '45 A	8	8	8
3	Antioquia 7s '45 C	8	8	8
5	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	70¼	70¼	70¼
13	Argentine 4½s '48	87¾	87¾	87¾
7	Argentine 4½s '71	86¾	86¾	86¾
16	Australia 5s '55	44½	44	44½
16	Australia 5s '57	44½	44	44½
32	Australia 4½s '56	38¾	37	38
3	Belgium 6s '55	49	49	49
21	Brazil 8s '41	13¼	13¼	13⅜
19	Brazil 8½s '26-57	10	9⅞	9⅞
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	10¾	9⅞	9⅞
20	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11	10½	10½
3	Brisbane 5s '58	39	38	38
3	Budapest 6s '62	6¾	6¾	6¾
7	Buen A 4½s '77	48¼	48	48¼
9	Buen A 4½s aiwg '76	48¼	48	48
12	Buen A 4¾s '75	53	53	53
24	Canada 5s '52	90	89¾	89¾
12	Canada 4s '60	78	77	77
9	Canada 3¼s '61	69½	69	69
10	Canada 3s '68	66¼	66	66
5	Canada 3s '67	66¾	65½	65½
21	Canada 2½s '45	84¾	83½	83½
1	Chile Mt Bk

Commerce and Finance

SEC Agrees to Outline Program for Implementing Holding Act

Business and Industry

War Sharply Cuts Panama Canal Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, Canal Zone—The inclusion of the Scandinavian nations in the European war resulted in even greater inroads into the Panama Canal, according to the latest statistics issued for Canal traffic during the month of April.

For the first time in more than three years Panama Canal transits numbered less than 400 ships during a month.

Traffic Drops

Not since 1936, the year of the maritime strike on the west coast of the United States, has Canal traffic reached such a low point. In November and December of that year transits numbered 368 and 341, respectively.

During the month just past only 376 vessels made the Canal transit, paying a total of $1,508,200, of which $2,644 was collected on the 84 small non-oceangoing vessels which made the trip. These figures compared unfavorably with the more than $2,000,000 in tolls collected during April of a year ago from the nearly 500 ships which transited.

Canal officials stated that unless there is a decided upturn in Canal traffic during the next two months, the present fiscal year will be the lowest, in point of traffic figures, since the fiscal year of 1937 and may be even lower than the figures for the combined fiscal years of 1936 and 1937.

Tolls Decrease

During the first 10 months of the current fiscal year a total of 4,582 vessels made the transit as compared to 4,918 ships which transited during the same period of a year ago. Tolls collected thus far this year total $1,500,000 less than those taken in by the Canal during the first 10 months of the previous year.

Traffic from the Pacific to the Atlantic (northbound) last month was slightly heavier than Pacific-Atlantic movement a month ago.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Failures of commercial and industrial concerns during the week ended May 9 numbered 289 against 292 in the preceding week and 321 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Insolvencies with liabilities over $5,000 rose to 161 from 129 in the previous week but were 5 per cent below the 166 recorded a year ago.

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Sumner T. Pike

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Pike has been the Commerce Department's expert for the Monopoly Committee for the last year. He will succeed George Matthews, who has resigned.

Netherlands Gov't Joins Anglo-French Monetary Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister, announced that The Netherlands government on Tuesday, May 21, joined the British-French monetary agreement for the mutual bolstering of their currencies.

He said The Netherland's action was subject to the following conditions:

1—The Netherlands Indies trade with the sterling bloc from now on will be allowed only on sterling. The official rate will be 7.60 guilders to the pound.

2—The United States dollar will be maintained at an average of 1.87½ guilders to the dollar.

3—Preparatory measures are taken in order to make sure that direct and indirect exports to countries not participating in the British-French monetary agreement will be fully maintained and are only payable in United States dollars or other foreign currency allowed by the Java bank.

Minister Loudon said that all necessary arrangements were well advanced and would be working in the near future.

Pending definite arrangements, he added, the satisfactory exchange position of the Netherlands Indies banks enables the Netherlands East Indies to deal with all current business.

The Minister said that these arrangements can be maintained because the entire exchange business is centralized in the Diviezen Institute and the entire export business is allowed exclusively in foreign currency.

To Holders of Boston and Maine Railroad

Unassented Bonds

THERE remain about $10,000,000 of bonds which have not yet assented to the Plan of Exchange. Since we have met practically no objection to the terms of the Plan, and since failure of the Plan would cause a decline in the market value of the bonds, we can assume only that most of these bonds are now in the hands of speculators who hope to obtain some special advantage by withholding assent.

The Railroad has repeatedly been asked what can or will be done about unassented bonds if the Plan is consummated without their assent. The holders of some of these bonds apparently hope that the Plan cannot be consummated without retiring their bonds.

We wish to emphasize that the Railroad is under absolutely no compulsion, legal or otherwise, to retire any of these bonds prior to their maturity. No bonds will be purchased in order to effectuate the Plan. If the Plan is consummated without the assent of those bondholders, their unmatured bonds will simply remain outstanding.

Unassented bonds will lose the right to share in the cash distribution under the Plan which is now expected to be $300 per $1,000 bond and will not participate in the sinking fund on the new bonds. If the Plan is consummated, the Railroad will make application to list all bonds issued under the Plan and to delist all unassented bonds.

Further, as interest matures on any unassented bonds the Railroad has the right, it is advised, to delay payment without danger of default under the mortgage.

While such action would be disagreeable to bondholders, it would, we believe, be entirely justified, since we do not feel that we owe any consideration to speculators who seriously endanger successful consummation of the Plan by attempting to obtain some special advantage for themselves at the expense of the vast majority of bondholders who have supported the Plan.

We again urge all holders of unassented bonds to assent at the earliest possible date and in any event before June 9th, since by that date the Railroad must decide whether to (1) abandon the Plan and file a petition in Bankruptcy (2) declare the Plan operative as of June 13th in the hope that sufficient additional assents may be obtained to permit it to be consummated or (3) extend the period in which the Plan can be declared operative and thereby give assented bondholders the right to withdraw their assents.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

By W. S. Trowbridge

May 24, 1940 Vice-President

SEC Adopting New Policy On Integration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission adopted a new policy in its broad program for integration of nine huge holding company systems controlling billions of dollars of utility assets when it agreed to outline steps that United Gas Improvement Company should take.

This meant a withdrawal from the commission's initial attitude that hearings should precede efforts to say what was needed to be done under the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act.

The commission announced that it would "enlarge our original notice" to include its tentative conclusion and describe what action appeared necessary.

Commissioner Robert E. Healy took the view, however, that the commission should not go beyond giving a tentative designation or description of the integrated system of the respondents.

The commission's original notices to the holding companies merely outlined what it believed to be the extent of the system and said that since it appeared that this does not comply with the geographic integration requirements of the law, the companies should say what they thought ought to be done about it.

Some companies said they felt that the SEC should have said immediately what it wanted them to do so that the hearings could deal with specific proposals. This the SEC now intends to do.

The SEC majority said in its opinion that it felt that the original notice was sufficient for starting proceedings, but was willing to go further since "no person could be injured by such statements" and since it was inclined to agree with the company that it would expedite the proceedings.

The U. G. I. hearing scheduled for June 3 was postponed indefinitely pending issuance of the supplemental notice. This action was expected to have a similar effect on other pending integration proceedings. United Light & Power Company already has asked a further clarification of the SEC's proposal, and other systems have indicated that similar requests would be made.

United Gas Improvement Company, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, controls companies which sell gas or electricity in Pennsylvania, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Tennessee.

Bank Clearings Are Highest in Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Check clearances in the United States increased sharply to the highest total in seven weeks during the week ended May 22, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest reports from 22 leading cites showed a total of $5,954,474,000, or 19.3 per cent more than $4,989,788,000 in the like 1939 week and $1,007,906,000 above the preceding week.

New York clearances amounted to $3,503,521,000, or 16 per cent above $3,014,024,000 a year ago. Turnover at outside cities totaled $2,450,953,000, a gain of 24.1 per cent from $1,975,764,000 in the corresponding 1939 week.

All cities scored gains over last year, including Pittsburgh 39 per cent, Cincinnati 34.4, Minneapolis 33.1, Detroit 31.4, New Orleans 31.3, Baltimore 29.7, Portland, Ore., 28.5.

Chicago turnover increased to $381,100,000 from $295,100,000 a year ago, a gain of 29.1 per cent.

Standard Oil (N. J.) Cuts Price of Bunker Fuel Oil

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—A reduction of 15 cents a barrel in bunker fuel oil at Atlantic Coast points was announced today by Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

The new price is $1.35 a barrel. Marine Diesel fuel in New York City was cut to $1.95 a barrel from $2.20.

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Commodity Price Trend Seen Following Activities of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent decline in commodity prices was totally unexpected and mirrored declines in stock and bond prices as well as reflecting the general fear of what might happen and the desire to get into as liquid a position as possible, according to Standard Statistics Co.

The obvious effect of the spread of war, continues the report, would be increased Allied purchases in tthe United States and a general inflationary price trend, particularly for industrial materials. There is less reason to expect firmness in agricultural products, since surplus stocks exist in many cases and the foreign demand for many farm products has fallen off substantially.

Allied buying will continue to be concentrated in war materials for some time, and probably for the duration of the war, though shipping difficulties from more distant sources of supply may later increase Allied demand for farm products.

It is expected that the total value of purchases will be expanded substantially over the next several months, but aircraft, steel, and machinery producers will be the principal beneficiaries, with purchases of farm products held at a low ebb to conserve exchange and shipping resources.

Shipping a Problem

The possibilties of an acute shipping problem have been increased by the spread of the war. The aggregate loss of ocean freight tonnage as a result of the war has been sizable, but the percentage of total merchant shipping lost is still small.

On the other hand, a substantial amount of Allied tonnage has been withdrawn from normal commercial routes for use by the military, and virtually the entire German ocean-going fleet is out of commercial service, except in the Baltic, while most of the Danish fleet and much of the Swedish is tied up in harbor.

British ships formerly using the Mediterranean route are taking the longer trip around Africa. The convoy system is slowing up transport. All of these things, taken together, are much more important in curtailing available shipping space than the actual dstruction of vessels.

Shipping charges, however, are a relatively minor part of the delivered prices in the United States of most imported commodities. In the case of our own exports, the tightening of shipping facilities reacts unfavorably on the price of non-war products. For example, the shortage of shipping space, plus the invasion of the Low Countries, formerly substantial buyers, is causing a downward revision of export estimates for cotton.

If the next phase of the war is the involvement of the Mediterranean area, the effect on the foreign trade of the United States will not be great. As a matter of fact, this region accounts for only about 3 per cent of our export trade, which is even smaller than the Scandinavian total.

Our major exports to Italy are cotton, wheat, petroleum products, steel, and copper. Greece takes wheat, automobiles, and a variety of miscellaneous products. Iron ore is the principal export to Turkey, while Yugoslavia and Bulgaria take cotton. The other nations of the region take miscellaneous commodities, none of which is of great importance.

Outlook Brighter

We would feel the pinch more in imports than in exports. However, most of the products shipped to us from the Mediterranean district are of a non-essential nature. Tobacco, for example, is by far the leading import from Turkey and Greece. Fancy goods, olive oil, cheese, etc., constitute the bulk of the remainder.

Aside from the expanding scale of the hostilities abroad, the domestic business situation looms as the most important factor in the commodity outlook. Industrial production has now declined to the level of last August, although it is still appreciably above the output of early 1939.

Just as the rise in the final half of 1939 was not fully justified by consumption prospects, so the decline since the start of the current year has outrun the reduction in purchasing power.

The contraction in industrial activity is now levelling out, and large Allied war orders should stimulate industrial activity here. Unless the United States becomes involved in the war, an appreciable improvement in business is in sight.

Despite the unprecedented amount of idle bank money and the record low interest rates, business has been showing considerable reluctance to borrow to increase inventories or expand production.

However, there is no certainty that this attitude will endure for any length of time. The longer the war lasts, the more will business be convinced of its further duration and the more willing it will be to expand plants to fill war orders and to borrow money to speculate in inventories.

Particularly will this be so if restrictions against credits to belligerents are eased, increasing dollar purchasing power of the Allies and bringing the prospect of a spreading out of war orders from aircraft and machinery to a long list of other products.

Credit Available

When the World War began in 1914, the Federal Reserve System was just getting started. The inventory inflation which culminated just after the war ended resulted in an expansion in bills discounted to a peak of $2,780,000,000 in October, 1920. The actual expansion of bank credit was, of course, several times this amount. This time, the possible inflation could be much sharper.

Most important, the banks would start with some $6,000,000,000 of excess reserves which could be used as a base for six or seven times that amount of credit before they would have to begin discounting at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bank loans, of course, would not necessarily be highly inflationary if borrowing to increase production proceeded at an orderly rate, so that output lagged little behind demand. If the expansion in productive loans should be rapid, however, the increase in demand could outstrip appreciably the rise in output. And clearly, in the case of borrowing to accumulate inventories, the demand is increased but there is no addition to the supply of goods.

Inflation Uncertain

It is, however, impossible to predict when or whether inflation will finally catch, and how serious it will be. There does not appear to be any immediate danger of an increase in borrowings of inflationary proportions, and a radical change in business thinking will be necessary before any such increase could take place.

The real possibilities for higher commodity prices lie in a larger demand for products by consumers rather than speculative buying. We have had large amounts of idle gold and excess reserves for several years without any noticeable effect on the desire of industry to borrow.

The unpredictable effect of the war on our economy makes longer term forecasts unsafe, but marked expansion of credit demand by industry does not appear likely in the near term.

Engineering Awards 39 P. C. Under 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering awards declined during the week ended May 21 to $43,857,000, a drop of 6 per cent from the previous week and 39 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private contracts failed to exceed their respective 1939 values for the first time in eight weeks, totaling 27 per cent less than the week before and 30 per cent less than a year ago. Public construction awards showed a gain of 11 per cent over the previous week, but were 42 per cent smaller than the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$15,091,000	$21,619,000
State & Municipal	23,587,000	44,147,003
Federal	5,179,000	5,556,000
Total	$43,857,000	$71,322,000

Cuban-American Sugar Co. Offers Refinancing Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cuban-American Sugar Company, operating plantations in Cuba, has called a meeting of stockholders for June 19 to vote on a refinancing plan to eliminate dividend arrears on the 7 per cent preferred stock.

The unpaid dividends will amount to $54.50 a share on July 1.

The plan provides for the creation of a new class of 5½ per cent convertible preferred stock.

Holders of each share of the outstanding 7 per cent preferred would be offered in exchange 1 4-10 shares of the new 5½ per cent stock, plus $14.50 a share in cash.

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Netherlands Colonies Seek To Build Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Despite the distance between the Netherlands Indies and Europe, the Netherlands colonies feel to a great extent the influence of the European war.

The "blockade" by the Allies of supplies of nearly all products and raw materials to Germany has resulted in the disappearance of this important sales field for Netherlands Indies products.

The belligerents have increased their colonial preference, the imports of the belligerents and of neutral countries have declined owing to foreign exchange measures, available shipping tonnage is scarce, commercial relations must be broken owing to anxiety over the British "black list," and numerous other factors make the sale of Netherlands Indies products difficult.

Exports Satisfactory

Nevertheless, exports of this country for the first seven months of war were satisfactory. This, for the most part, is the result of stock-forming, especially in the United States. Fears that the war would be extended, together with danger to shipping traffic, caused a buying wave, which led to a substantial price rise in various products.

United States interest in Netherlands Indies products has decreased somewhat recently, judging from the smaller demand for shipping tonnage for this destination. The sales to, and demand from, other countries however, are such that a severe price decline is not feared. The outlook however is uncertain.

In reliable circles there is no pessimism with regard to the price level in view of the fact that the chief products, tin, rubber and tea, fall under the international restriction schemes. It is recognized however that it will be difficult to find new sales areas for the products which before the war were shipped to Germany.

It is a serious handicap for the Netherlands Indies that the available tonnage for various destinations is so much restricted. There are, for example, no regular shipping services to the Mediterranean ports, except to those in Italy. Greece, Egypt, France, Spain, Rumania, Turkey and the Levant could buy large quantities of Netherlands Indies products, but there is no opportunity to ship these goods.

Netherlands shipping companies are unable to meet these needs. The available tonnage is used as much as possible for securing supplies to the Netherlands.

Exports to Far East

With regard to Netherlands Indies exports to the Far East, the influence of the conflict in China and the scarcity of foreign exchange in Japan is still great. The direct exports to Japan for 1939 increased, however, to 811,000,000 kilograms, amounting to 24,500,000 guilders as compared with 780,000,000 kilograms, representing 20,600,000 guilders for 1938. This improvement was largely the result of the increased shipments of bauxite and rubber.

Before the German invasion in the Scandinavian countries the exports to these countries were very satisfactory, as the Norwegian Wilhelmsen Shipping Company and the Danish East Asiatic Company had regular services to the Netherlands Indies. The sales of coffee to Sweden and Denmark were large.

Though the Netherlands needed various products in large quantities owing to the small stocks, shipments from the Colonies to the Netherlands were seriously hampered during the first months of war through shortage of tonnage.

Exports to the Netherlands for the last four months of 1939 amounted to 21,700,000 guilders as compared with 38,100,000 guilders during the same period of 1938.

The outbreak of war meant that imports of Netherlands colonial products, for re-export, practically stopped. Export of Netherlands Indies products to the Netherlands for home consumption, however, were maintained on a more reasonable level this year through Government intervention.

Trade With U. S.

During the last months of 1939 large quantities of Netherlands Indies products were shipped to the United States, especially rubber and tin.

The shipping companies sailed a number of vessels on the safe route to the United States. Various ships of the United Netherlands Shipping Company, which, before the war, sailed to South and East Africa, now sail on the Pacific route.

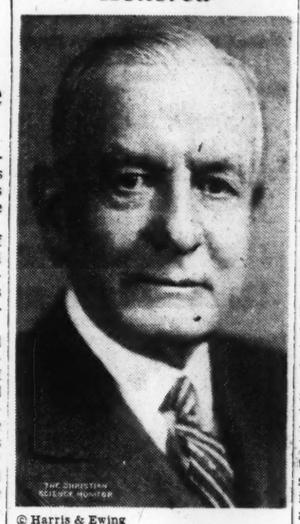
The Royal Packet Shipping Company extended its service from the Netherlands Indies to South Africa on to South America, the former route of the Norddeutschen Lloyd.

There exists now a direct line from the Netherlands Indies to South America, so that improved trade relations between Netherlands Indies and South America will be possible in future.

So far sales of Netherlands Indies products have not been so bad, while the yields from these sales have been substantially higher than in the same period of the preceding year.

It is difficult however to predict future developments. This is highly dependent on the possibility of shipment of products to the destinations desired. If delay in British contraband control stations is reduced, in view of new arrangements between the Netherlands and the British Government, the possibility exists that after better providing of the Netherlands for colonial products, the shipping tonnage available for other destinations will be larger.

Honored



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Thomas J. Watson

R. Dollar Award For 1940 Goes To Thomas J. Watson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, will receive the Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award for 1940 for his contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade, Paul W. Alexander, chairman of the award committee, announced today.

Presentation of the memorial award—a gold plaque—will be made at the World Trade Dinner of the twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco, Calif., on Tuesday, July 30.

Among previous winners of the award have been Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Slump in American Business Forecast When War Is Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A business slump will be experienced by the United States when the war is over, whether the conflict is of long or short duration, William A. Irwin of New York, associate educational director of the American Bankers Association, predicted in an address before the Maryland Bankers Association.

"That is the history of all past wars," he said. "No matter which side wins, it will be followed by intense economic warfare of a new type, either against the empire or the totalitarian nations. If it is a long war, we will be in danger of serious price inflation. That is where the banker will have to watch his step; it was during the inflation that we laid the foundations for the banking distster of 1933.

"Even now much of our economy is geared to wartime production, in iron, steel, autos and trucks, planes, chemicals. And if the war goes on, the Allies will depend on us still more.

"We might as well face the facts that government regulation will increase under either party. All over the world, economics has become political economy. Everywhere governments are controlling exports and imports. Governments everywhere are controlling gold and its movements; no nation now is on a free gold basis. Governments everywhere are controlling money and credit policies."

April Auto Sales Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in the United States in April totaled 410,921 units compared with 398,658 in March and 311,480 in April a year ago.

Retail sales for the four months ended April 30 were placed at 1,379,030, of which 1,167,485 were passenger cars and 211,545 were commercial vehicles. These figures compare with a total of 1,061,884, of which 888,913 were passenger cars and 172,971 commercial units during the first four months of 1939.

New Booklet Published On Mass. Financial Data

Tyler & Company, Inc., of 75 Federal Street, Boston, have published the twenty-seventh edition of their quarterly booklet, giving current financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. The booklet contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax rates, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

Hygrade Sylvania Cuts Prices

SALEM, Mass.—Hygrade Sylvania Corporation announces that in general it will meet the reduction in price of electric incandescent and fluorescent lamps effective June 1, as put in effect by the two large electrical manufacturing companies.

Bankers Hear Small Loans Era to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—There seems to be little doubt that, after the present Federal Housing Administration amendment expires, banks will offer their own modernization loans, and that this new department has come to stay, declared Walter B. French, Deputy Manager, American Bankers Association, before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bankers Association here.

"The only way to justify the small loan department is to show that it earns money, and the only way I know to make money in a loan department is to create volume. The department must be set up as a separate entity. Nothing else we do in the bank has any connection with it. The people charged with the responsibility of the personal loan department should be required to do just that and nothing else.

Cost of Department

"For the sake of clarity, I should say that $250,000 invested continuously in small loans over a period of a year just about pays for the expenses of a separate small loan department in a bank located in a city of moderate size.

"Although the business is still new, some banks have already cut the discount rate to less than 6 per cent. If the rate is lowered to gain a competitive advantage, it is a poor decision, because your competitor usually lowers his rate to meet yours (which, incidentally, is a poor decision), and then nobody makes money.

"A surprising thing is that the bankers who do not like this consumer credit idea for their banks say that the small borrower, who has been subjected to a hate-the-banker campaign, will be all the more susceptible to such teachings if he owes us money. Not a bad argument and one that we should consider with all the seriousness that it deserves. My own opinion is that it depends entirely on how we conduct the business and whether we keep it on a dignified basis.

"If we become cheap and misleading in our advertising and promotional activities, then we shall be criticized, and justifiably so. If, on the other hand, our advertising gets across the message that here is a bank ready and willing to talk to the man or woman of limited income, and not only willing but anxious to make a loan for any constructive purpose, on the basis of a fair rate of interest, then we shall build not only on solid ground but do a good job for our public relations as well.

To Supply a Service

"If our approach to the business is a purely selfish and temporary one, if we go into the consumer credit field for whatever relief it may offer for immediate investment problems, then we are headed for trouble. If, on the other hand, we develop our consumer credit departments with the basic thought of supplying a credit service to a large percentage of the population who never knew bankers in this relationship before, if we give credit to be used only for constructive purposes, then we will not only do a good job for the individual borrower and society as a whole, but we will make a further important contribution to the most democratic banking system in the world."

Arthur W. Deibert, Assistant Cashier, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, discussing working hours, said that next October banks must reduce their work week to 40 hours. "Unless we can find ways and means of offsetting this decrease in working hours through improvement of methods," he said, "we may be faced with the necessity of increasing our staff."

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PIEDMONT, CALIF.—12 rooms; 4-car garage; elevator; garden 125x400; luxurious, exclusive district; modern; $30,000.00. OWNER, Box S-285, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., 85-44 66th Ave.—Large room, twin beds; also room with double bed; very near transportation, 10 min. to Fair. Herman, Hav. 3-9507.

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United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

TEN rooms, 2 baths, garage; 2-family house, spacious, modern; excellent location, transportation facilities; high standard of maintenance; immediate or late summer occupancy. App. 0072, MRS. DAVIS, 116 Center St., Brookline, Mass.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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CRYSTAL SPRINGS, N. H.—Easy housekeeping, lakefront bungalows, amid fragrant pines; scenic mountain lake; private beach; aquatics, tennis, other recreations; secluded but not isolated; quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony and peace; select patronage; a patron, an author, writes: "At Crystal Springs you have an ideal combination of everything—for a happy, healthful vacation." Folder. Write A. Y. Dimock, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H.

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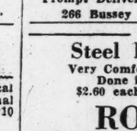
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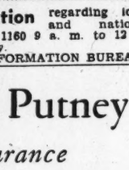
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for Men and Women
in all white and two-tone color combinations
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

LEOMINSTER
Cragin & Wilkins Co., Inc.
The Iron Fireman Stoker
Gives you Automatic Heating. Convenient—Clean—Economical
TEL. 1200

LEXINGTON
Alvin's
Inc.
20 Waltham St., Lex. 1474
Distinctive Dresses for Graduation
Swim Suits, Play Clothes
Sportswear

For Memorial Day
Baskets, Cut Flowers and Plants
J. T. CARLSON
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0589

Dresses, Suits, Coats!
See the Joyce Hubrite Wash Dresses
$1.95 to $7.95
Vanity Fair Kneelast Hosiery. Regular price $1.25—for one week only, 98 cents
MISS MacLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade Lex. 0171-M

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Native Milk Fed Fowl, 5-6-lb. av. wt.

Boned Five Rib Roast	lb. 29c
Pascal Celery Hearts	Bunch 19c
Native Asparagus	2 Bunches 25c
Summer Squash	lb. 10c
Extra Fancy Peas	2 lbs. 25c
Hatchet Brand Cream Style Golden Bantam Corn	2 for 23c

1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)
For Your Holiday Trip
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
Shirts—Ensembles—Sweaters—Shoes
READY'S *Men's-Boys' Store*
1760 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1106

LOWELL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Pre-Memorial All Lowell Days
Starts Thursday—Store-Wide

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Cool, Lovely
Betty Hartford
Dresses $5.95
Sizes for misses and women
CHERRY & WEBB

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Porch and Lawn Furniture
Metal Chair Special Outstanding Value 1.89
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
73 HURD STREET

LYNN

New
Bedroom Furniture
does wonders for a house. Replace "wornouts" from our fine new collection.
W. B. Gifford
97-99 MARKET STREET

GODDARD BROS.
Sees to it that June Brides get what they want, and they want the BEST!
Our Gift Shop is teeming with the finest array of beautiful Gifts, shower gifts and wedding gifts, and it makes no difference whether it's a trifling gift or more expensive one, you'll find here the gifts the June Bride you want to be generous to, WANTS!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Tailored Shirts For Women
At $1, a pre-shrunk broadcloth shirt—guaranteed for a year's normal wear. Colors to team with slacks.
T. W. ROGERS CO.

FLOWERS
For Memorial Day
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1940
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET
GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Graduate
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

Stowaway Sweets
Governor Humphrey House 1634
ROUTE 1A 99 PARADISE ROAD
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Candies and Nuts of Excellence
Shipped weekly to the White House
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC. Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

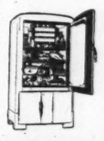
MALDEN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant St., Malden
Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel

Slack Sets
$1.95, $2.95, $3.50 to $7.95

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., INC.
798 Eastern Ave. New Tel. Mal. 7630
Order Now at Today's Low Spring Prices
READING LAUNDERED COAL—$12.75 PER TON
N. E. COKE—2-TON CONTRACT—$11.85 PER TON

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)
AT KOTZEN'S
LOOK at the size at the name at the price

KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size
priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Joslin's
A Modern Department Store Serving Malden and Its Environs
TEL. MALDEN 3600

SAFE STORAGE FOR YOUR FURS
- Guardite Gas and Vacuum
- Chilkill
- Freezing Vaults

The charge is small—3% of Fair Valuation

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD
"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street.
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

Melrose Florist Co.
Landscaping TEL. MEL. 1628
Loam
Evergreens
Plants
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE *Flowers*

Plain coats and suits cleaned and sealed in moth proof bags
95c
SAMOSET Cleansers & Dyers
14B Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. Stoneham 0621

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

PLANTING TIME
For Shade Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs
LARGE ASSORTMENT TO CHOOSE FROM
MELROSE NURSERIES
LYNN FELLS PARKWAY
Telephone Melrose 0042-W—0042-R

PRIOR
The "Haberdasher"
Straw Hats—Sport Coats and Slacks
529 Main Street

NEEDHAM
Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service

23 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Fancy, fresh fowl at 29c
Leg of 1940 genuine spring lamb, young and tender at 29c
Choice sirloin steak at 49c
Granulated sugar 10 lbs. for 50c
SUTTON'S MARKET
Phone 1643 *Free Delivery*

TIRE SERVICE BATTERY SERVICE
GAS NU-BLUE SUNOCO OIL
A to Z LUBRICATION
CARS WASHED—VACUUM CLEANED
J. C. BRUERTON
875 Highland Ave., Needham Heights
PHONE 0651 NEE

FLOWERS
For Memorial Day
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Highland Ave., Cor. Rosemary St.
Tel. Needham 0652 Needham, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD
Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
The most devastating collection of vacation dresses and play togs, you've ever seen—exclusive and different—at the prices you like to pay.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—7232

NEWBURYPORT
PLYMOUTH
Chrysler-Plymouth
International Trucks
SALES and SERVICE
RYAN MOTORS
Tel. 258-W 4 Bridge Road

NEWTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOIN
Our 1941 Vacation Club Now
Classes from 50c to $10 a week
Have a grand vacation next year
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE
"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Underzarments

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—Waban
For Memorial Day
Baskets of Flowering and Foliage Plants
CUT FLOWERS
Boston Gardening Company
Corner Beacon and Chestnut Streets
Cen. New. 5566

NEWTON—West Newton
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
West Newton Square

WARMER WEATHER DECREES SPORTSWEAR
for All the Family
Shop Now for Best Selection From Full Stocks at Newton's Largest Department Store

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New 2810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD
TOWN SQUARE HARDWARE AND SUPPLY CORP.
Carrying a Full Line of
Paints and Wallpaper
Garden Tools and Sporting Goods
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington St. Norwood 1080

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD (Continued)

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 AGLE STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Kuppenheimer Styles
for Young Men
Visit Our Varsity Shop and Boys' Department
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber and Millwork
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

Awnings Made to Order
a Specialty
Write or phone 5611
ENGLAND BROTHERS

QUINCY

Blue Cadet Suits for Graduation $14.95

A luxurious ALL WOOL suit . . . one pair of pleated trousers . . . plain back coat. Sizes 12 to 22.
REMICK'S

Fur Storage Here!
Safer with this old local firm. More convenient when you want it in the Fall.
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS, CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

Repeated by Request
2-Days' Tire Sale
Friday and Saturday
50% Off List Price
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1589 HANCOCK STREET

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S 1555 Hancock

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Order Now!
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal' New England Coke
CITIES SERVICE OILS
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
PRESIDENT 0047

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M. 8:30 a. m-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CALL GRAnite 8570

COLD **FUR**
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 Hancock Street, Quincy
VAULTS ON PREMISES
2 Minute Service
2% of Valuation
STORAGE

MEMORIAL DAY PLANTS
Wreaths, Baskets and Bouquets
Popular Prices
Deliveries Everywhere
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pres. 7620

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Spring Prices—Order Now

Plants and Flowers
for Memorial Day
PARKER, *Florist*
Main Street, Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

For Your Garden
"Pot Grown" Hybrid Tea Rose Bushes
Full of Buds, Ready to Bloom
35 varieties. 75c each, 6 for 3.98
READING GREENHOUSES
Incorporated
357 Main St., Reading Rea. 1600

Contract Now for
NewEnglandCoke
with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
Phone Reading 1264

SHARON

FLOWERS
DAHLIAS—GLADS—
PERENNIALS—for your garden
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main St., Sharon, Mass. Tel. 776

JOHN A. WHITTEMORE'S SONS INC.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
New Low Prices
269 Lenox Street Norwood 0764
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

SHARON—Foxboro

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Beautiful Memorial Wreaths
Baskets—Potted Plants
CUT FLOWERS
328 Broadway, Somerset 0416-7

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Star Market Co.
Quality—Service—Savings—Satisfaction
Shop at the great new Star Market in the heart of the Davis Square district.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQUARE

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

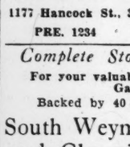
"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Company
10-12 Trescott Street
"Your Store" Telephones 3421-3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Palm Beach Suits
STETSON STRAW HATS
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

SUNNYMEADOWS GARDEN SHOP
Route 117, Weston, Tel. Wal. 3937
Plants, shrubs, evergreens and all other garden needs.
Cash and Carry Prices
No Credit No Delivery



ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4529

WATERTOWN

'38 Ford Club Cab . . . $575
with Heater
'39 Ford Cabriolet . . . $655
COOMBS of
MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON
WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 OPEN EVES.

Star Market Co.
FANCY FOWL
6 lb. average, tender and meaty
25c lb.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WEllesley 1530

1876 **J. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WEYMOUTH

Weymouth Lumber Co.
44 Mill Street, South Weymouth
Builders' Supplies—Paints
Tel Wey. 1225

Free Delivery to All Parts of Weymouth
FOY'S MARKETS Inc.
1177 Hancock St., 39 Franklin St., Quincy
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

Complete Storage Protection
For your valuable Furs and Winter Garments
Backed by 40 Years' Experience
South Weymouth Laundry and Cleansing Company
TEL. WEY. 2300

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

John F. Forbes and George H. Lamont
. . . Announce the Opening of . . .
PIONEER FOOD STORES
490 SHIRLEY (Opp. Conte's Food Store)
"Quality remains when price is forgotten"
FREE DELIVERY

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

CHOICE
Cotton Dress Fabrics
Fine English Gingham . . . . . 59c yd.
Fine American Chambray . . . . . 47c yd.
Fine American Seersucker . . . . . 39c yd.
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—*Second Floor*

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FOOD PRODUCTS
L. & P. KEEN
42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
GROCERY—FRUIT
VEGETABLES

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206, C. B. Stocker, 40 Hyde Road.

HOME SHARING
LONDON. Ten minutes from Kensington High Street—Happy home with board offered to young business woman; 25/- weekly inclusive. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE
FOR GARDEN-LOVERS ONLY
Freehold. Architect's designed house, built 1901. "THE BARNS," RADLETT, HERTS, having unique Dell Garden, Rockery. Garden perfect condition, with Chip Shot Golf during Summer months. Visit essential. Squash Court constructed in Timber Barn, date 1770. 1¾ acres. House 54 ft. long, facing South. Loggia. Dining Room 15 ft. x 16 ft. Lounge 28 ft. long. 4 Bedrooms, Dressing Room. Good Kitchen. Scullery. Covered outhouses. 5 minutes main line station. Electric. Gas. Main water.

SEAFORD—House facing sea, 8 bedrooms, 3 reception; suitable guests; modern furniture purchasable, if desired; £1,600 freehold. Box W-1555, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
HOVE, Sussex—Bedroom (gas fire) and sittingroom, refined; breakfast, supper; quiet house, near sea, gardens; central; 2½ gns. JEAN, 105a, Lansdowne Place. Tel. 2033.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING
H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object; 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED
LADY GARDENER—Trained, experienced, offers services, gardener or gardener-companion; (secretarial and needlework also available). Box W-1570, BCM/CSM, London.

SHOE REPAIRING
SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE—High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather, moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads, kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
BOURNEMOUTH—5 miles; modern well-planned house, standing high; sale £2000 or let £120; hall (cloaks), 2 reception, kitchen and scullery, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, garage; ½ acre garden, rockery and fish pond. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Mss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision. Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Established 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
At Your Service
TEL. 2016

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work. Phone 2741

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106
TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Jerrauld's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
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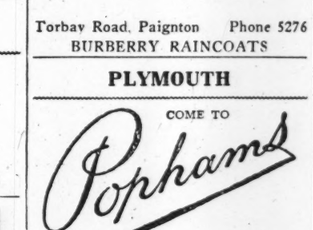

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

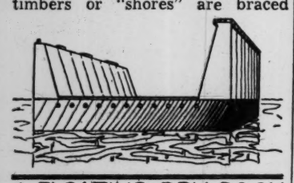
Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Floating Dry Dock Works?

There are both **wet docks** and **dry docks**, and not all dry docks float. Wet docks are huge basins, usually built of concrete, big enough to hold great ships. They have huge gates, like canal lock gates, through which the ships enter and which may then be closed, making the dock watertight. The water in the dock or basin is thus kept at a constant level after the gates are closed. Wet docks are used in such ports as London, Liverpool, and Le Havre, where there is a very great difference in the water depth at low and at high tide.

Nonfloating dry docks are also basins of concrete into which ships can float and where watertight gates can be closed. However, after a ship has entered the dry dock, the water is pumped or drained out, exposing the ship's bottom to the air and thus making it possible for workmen to repair, scrape, or paint the hull. To prevent the ship from toppling over when the supporting water is removed, long timbers or "shores" are braced



A FLOATING DRY DOCK

against the ship's sides, holding the ship upright.

Floating dry docks were formerly made of timber and planks, but they are now made of hollow steel tanks. In this type of dry dock, water is let into airtight compartments to make the dock sink in the water deep enough so a ship can float in between its walls. The water is then pumped out of the compartments, restoring the dock's buoyancy and raising the dock until the ship and the dock floor are above the surface of the waves. The ship, as the dock rises, settles into "keel-blocks" or timber supports which hold it firmly in position after the water is gone.

Such docks do not have watertight gates but rather are open at both ends. Thus when the buoyancy of the dock is increased by becoming filled with air instead of water, the water in the body of the dock flows out the ends as the dock ascends. After the painting, scraping, or repairing job is completed, the compartments are once more filled with water and the dock sinks until the ship is again afloat, whereupon it steams out through either one of the open ends of the docks.

At Singapore there is an enormous floating dock containing 20,000 tons of steel. So huge is this dock that it could berth such great ocean liners as the Mauretania or the Ile de France with feet to spare at bow and stern.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Anecdote

Rosy Beginning

The history of the National Academy of Design is a long and interesting one. Its forerunner, the National Academy of the Arts of Design, which supplanted the American Academy of Fine Arts early in the nineteenth century, had its humble though somewhat rosy beginnings in a little note sent out one fine June day in 1825 to a selected group of young, aspiring artists by Samuel F. B. Morse. The note which was to have far-reaching significance read:

"Please come to my room, 96 Broadway, this evening at 8 o'clock and partake of strawberries and cream."

Party Fun

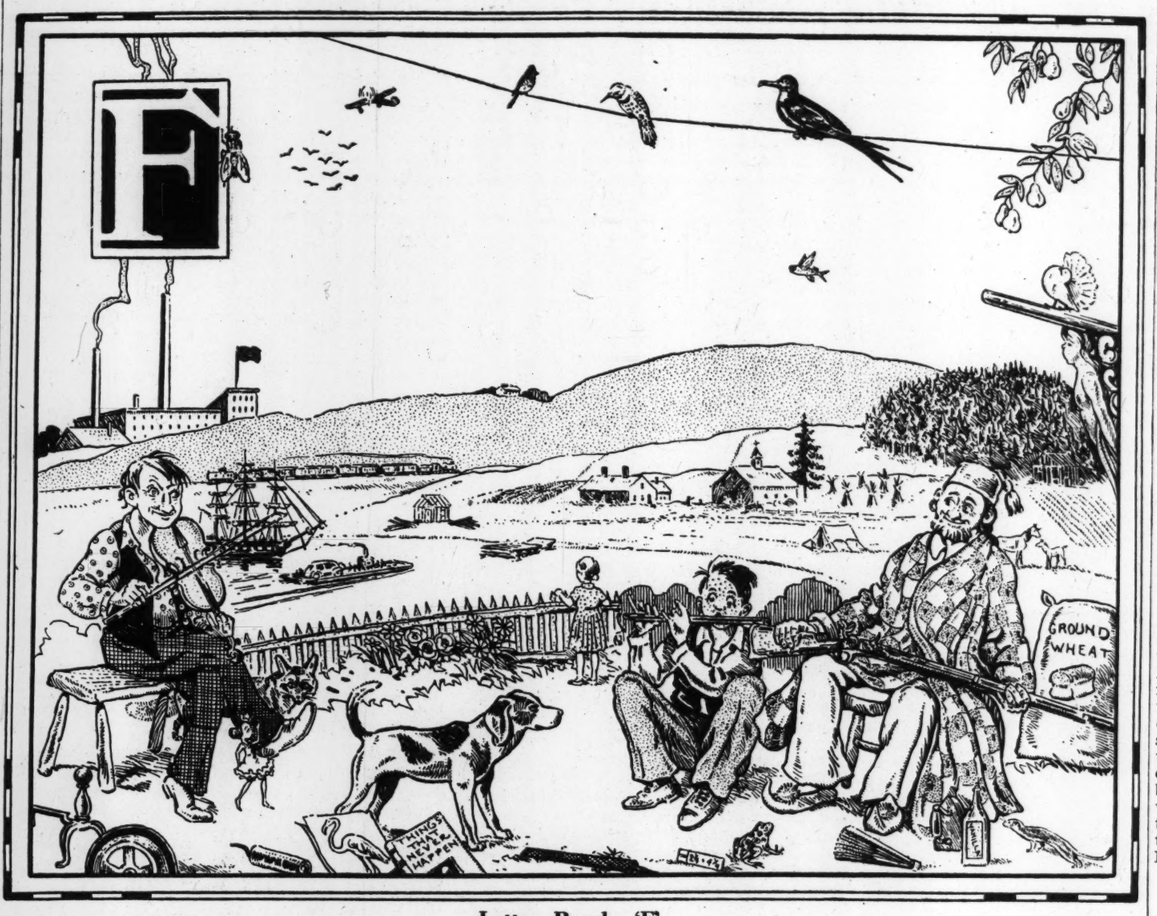
Animal Antics

Type the following questions on slips of paper, one of which is to be given to each guest with a pencil:

1. What animal rhymes with an idler?
2. What animal rhymes with tape?
3. What small animal is a large one with one letter changed?
4. What domestic animal is a bird with one letter removed?
5. What shaggy animal when beheaded becomes the organ of hearing?
6. What animal rhymes with attic?
7. What animal can be transposed into a Roman's outer garment?
8. What animal is a bird with one letter changed?
9. What animal can be transposed into the border of the sea?
10. What animal rhymes with a boy's name?
11. What large animal is a small one beheaded?
12. What animal is a candle?

Answers

Gopher, loafer; ape, tape; mouse, moose; cow, crow; bear, ear; ferret, garret; goat, toga; marten, martin; ermine, Herman; ox, fox; tapir, taper.—J. L. B., Whitewater, Wis.



Letter Puzzle 'F'

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to the figures and objects in this unusual picture? A careful search should reveal more than 55.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Too bad the ants can't write to the information editors. I bet they're anxious to know when the picnics are going to start.

St. Louis Star-Times: In this era of food stamps, cotton stamps, etc., an old-timer is one who can remember when the only stamps around were those on the upper right-hand corners of envelopes.

Daily Quotation

WORK supplies the daily food, cheerfulness gives it relish.—SOUWESTRE.

Footnotes to History

Lincoln Did Not Free the Slaves

The Civil War Peninsular campaign of 1862, in which President Lincoln hoped to capture Richmond by approaching directly from the sea coast, proved a discouraging failure. Union hopes ebbed, and rumblings against the Administration sounded in the North. France and England were Confederate sympathizers.

So, on Sept. 22, 1862, Lincoln consummated a long-planned political maneuver. He issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation, to be effective Jan. 1, 1863, by which all slaves in the territory **not occupied by Federal troops** were to be free. This astute procedure changed the Union viewpoint from one merely against secession into a humanitarian crusade—the abolition of slavery. Public sympathy in Europe, where slavery had long since been outlawed, shifted over the Mason-Dixon line to Washington.

Obviously the Proclamation could be enforced only by the successful (from a Northern viewpoint) termination of the War. The document was, of course, ignored in the South. And strangely enough, it did not apply in those states controlled by Federal troops!

It was not until the Thirteenth Amendment was passed by Congress and ratified by the necessary 31 states that final and complete freedom of the slaves became a fact—on Dec. 18, 1865, more than eight months after Lincoln's assassination.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Vocations

Preserving Old Leather

An elderly man who loves leather-bound books has for years earned an extra income by preserving bindings that because of atmosphere have deteriorated and cracked. His periodic applications of a dressing made of one part of lanolin with an equal amount of Neat's-foot oil, brushed on the leather and polished well with a soft cloth, help to restore and preserve the book bindings. He contacts individuals with collections of rare and old leather-bound volumes and so keeps busy going about from one to another doing a good job of restoration and preservation, as well as finding the work lucrative.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Exciting Customer

The mother took her little daughter into a shoe store to buy her a pair of play shoes. Before the little girl would consent to even try on a pair she said to the clerk, "Can these shoes run fast?"

Going Up!

Wrapped in the glorious mists of requited love, the young man entered a jeweller's to buy the engagement ring.

"What's the price of this one?" he asked.

"One hundred guineas, sir," replied the jeweler gently.

The young man's eyes popped. He whistled loud and long and then pointed to another ring.

"And this one?"

"That, sir, said the jeweler, still more gently, "is two whistles!"—Answers.

Nothing to Do—Almost

"The boss" is one who has practically nothing to do—that is, nothing to do except: to decide what is to be done; tell somebody to do it; listen to reasons why it should not be done, or why it should be done by somebody else, or why it should be done in a different way; follow up to see if the thing has been done; inquire why it has not been done; follow up a second time to discover that it has been done, but done incorrectly; consider how much simpler and better it would have been if he had done it himself in the first place, but to realise that such an idea would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that the boss has nothing to do.—Kentish Mercury.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

TOUCAN

The toucan has the biggest, brightest beak in the bird world. It measures over seven inches and is tinted in orange, yellow, green and blue. Toucans live in Central American jungles. They eat bananas, walk upside down and play at "beak-fencing" with their families.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Serving Others

Chicago

It is an old truism that true happiness comes from serving others, but there is always a joyous new thrill in happening upon an instance where the principle is quietly proving itself again.

To many who ride up and down in the elevator of a certain building in this city, the man in his seventies who "captains" the car may appear to be just an automaton. But to many keen observers in the building he is distinctly an individual.

For years the girls in the library on the second floor have been saving stamps for this man, who calls for them regularly and takes them "to the little tykes out at an orphan home." The janitors know of the time he has spent fashioning window boxes for the storeroom on the eighth floor, and they testify to the care with which he cultivates this garden "so that he can have a flower now and then for those that need them most." Throughout the winter, out of his small wages he has bought day-old bread for the birds around his building, and whenever there has been snow he has solved the problem by anchoring "newspaper tables" here and there about the courtyard and spreading his fare upon them. On every holiday and special day, this man is busy making sandwiches and helping out in every way that he can at an "Old Folks Home," which happens to be near where he lives on the West Side.

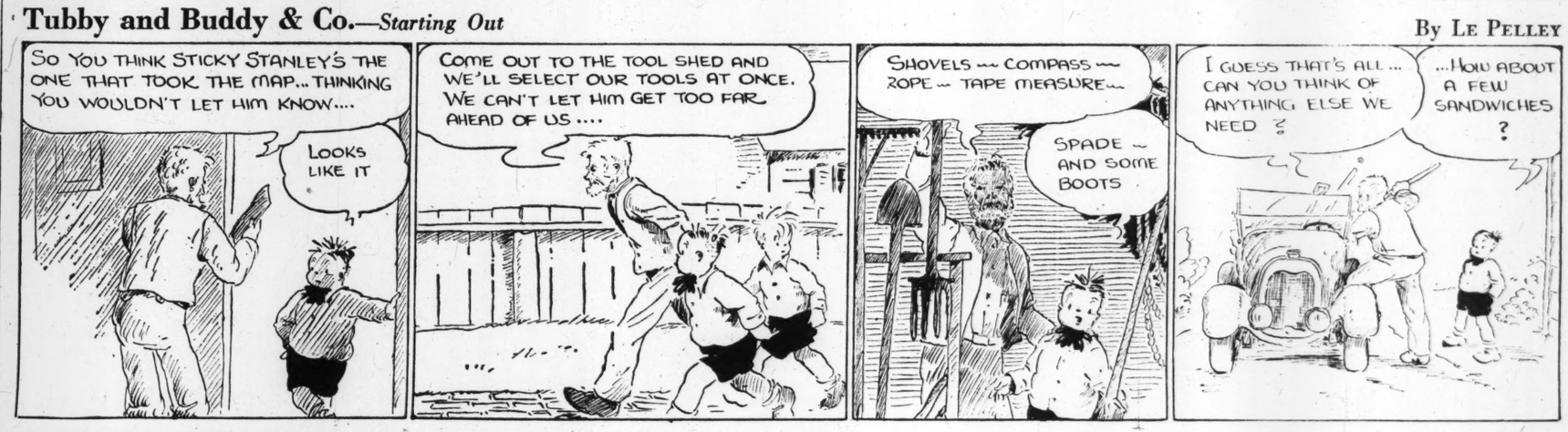
Not to these who know him or who have heard fragments of his story the "Captain" is not an automaton.

A Verse for Today . . .

Deal courageously, and the LORD *shall be with the good.*—II CHRON. 19:11

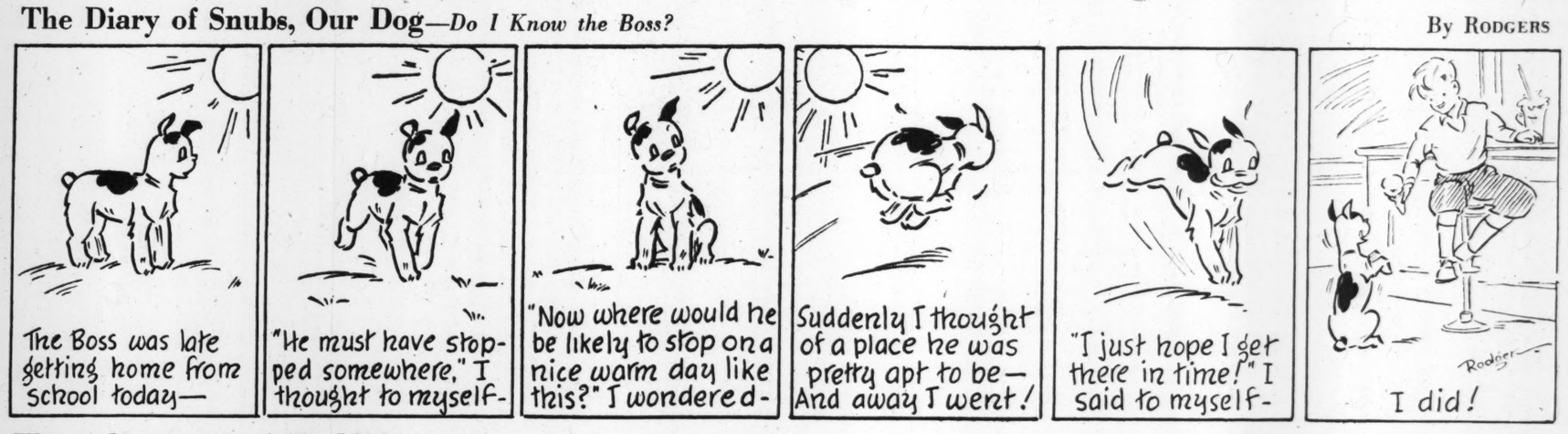
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Starting Out*

By LE PELLEY


SO YOU THINK STICKY STANLEY'S THE ONE THAT TOOK THE MAP... THINKING YOU WOULDN'T LET HIM KNOW....
LOOKS LIKE IT
COME OUT TO THE TOOL SHED AND WE'LL SELECT OUR TOOLS AT ONCE. WE CAN'T LET HIM GET TOO FAR AHEAD OF US....
SHOVELS — COMPASS — ROPE — TAPE MEASURE —
SPADE — AND SOME BOOTS
I GUESS THAT'S ALL ... CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING ELSE WE NEED ?
...HOW ABOUT A FEW SANDWICHES ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Do I Know the Boss?*

By RODGERS


The Boss was late getting home from school today—
"He must have stopped somewhere," I thought to myself-
"Now where would he be likely to stop on a nice warm day like this?" I wondered d-
Suddenly I thought of a place he was pretty apt to be— And away I went!
"I just hope I get there in time!" I said to myself-
I did!

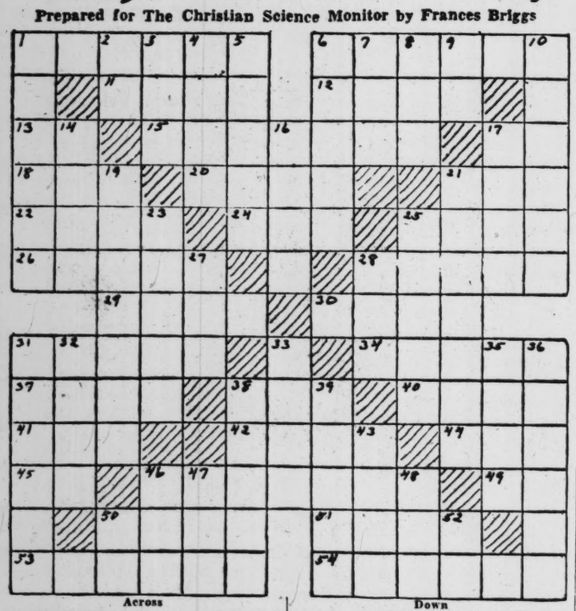
The Adventures of Waddles—*Scene Painting and Unseen Painting*

By THE HAGERS

WITH JOE, I FOUND A PASTURE GREEN— A PLACE TO PAINT A RURAL SCENE.
"I SEE NO MOUNTAIN RANGE IN BACK." "IT NEEDS ONE, THOUGH, I HEARD JOE QUACK.
"WHERE DO YOU SEE THAT PURPLE LAKE?" "MORE COLOR, JOE, IT SEEMS TO MAKE."
"WHY COME SO FAR NEXT TIME?" JOE SAID. "LET'S DO OUR LANDSCAPES IN MY SHED."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Shakespeare's Antonio is a merchant of what place?
6—What place is represented in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
11—What is cylindrical part of a vase?
12—A corvette is a boat, goat, or fish—which?
13—What is a river of Siberia?
15—Who was the beautiful wife of Nabal, later David's wife?
17—Where is Gastonia (abbr.)?
18—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax?
20—What is first name of author of "Mr. Pim Passes By"?
21—What is a baronet's title?
22—Where is Lake Nirin?
24—What is highest note of the gamut?
25—Those who tat make what?
26—Katmandu is capital of what place?
28—In "Marriage of Figaro," Figaro is what?
29—What State is between Nevada and Colorado?
30—What monkey has beard and a ruff around the face?
31—What is first name of George Eliot hero, a weaver?
34—Who sings title role in Massenet's "Le Cid"?
37—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
38—What is a small loop for lifting something?
40—Who was Abraham's wife?
41—One distinguished for clever and amusing sayings is what?
42—Wekaus are owls, bogs, or figs—which?
44—What would you do at a kensington?
45—What ending denotes past tense?
46—What is a river of western Washington?
49—Bachelor of Science (abbr.)
50—What do you call a native of Frederricia?
51—Departs.
53—What is relationship of Ophelia to Laertes in "Hamlet"?
54—Who was author of "The Growth of the Soil"?

Down

1—What musical instrument do you associate with Cremona?
2—What State is between Montana and Minnesota (abbr.)?
3—Who was one of David's great officers (II Sam. 20:26)?
4—Where is Holguin?
5—What was first name of Zola, French novelist?
6—What is mentioned in Bible as one of rivers of Damascus (II Kings 5:12)?
7—Who was king of Hamath?
8—Nickname of an English king.
9—What is Latin for "and"?
10—What is it that a woman cannot keep?
14—What Gargantua ride?
16—What is a manufacturing city of Ontario, Canada?
17—What is a French health resort on Mediterranean?
19—Who is father of Juliet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
21—What is a city of California?
23—What is a seaport of Brazil?
25—Finland has many what?
27—Animas is a city of Colorado.
28—Large tub is what?
31—One of parables recorded in three Gospels concerns whom (pl.)?
32—What is any plant of the family Iridaceae?
33—Jolly boat is what?
35—Who was one of Midianite chieftains who invaded Israel?
36—What is a seaport of Argentina, S. A., on Chubut River?
38—A mategriffon was a kind of what?
39—Who commanded the "Bounty"?
43—What was Zeno's portico in Athens?
46—The dog worried what animal in "House that Jack Built"?
47—Unity.
48—What is the sacred well of Mecca?
50—Doctor of Science (abbr.)
52—Steamship (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arms and the Freeman

Basically democracy is stronger than military power. Nevertheless the effect of military developments on the evolution of free government has at times been profound. Some students of history even infer that the ups and downs of democracy through the ages follow changes in the relations between the various groups of arms.

For example, when cavalry was a decisive factor in warfare, aristocracy assumed the saddle of government; because only the well-to-do could afford control of the equipment necessary to military power. But when infantry became the decisive factor, the placing of weapons in the hands of the masses brought with it the necessity of meeting in a degree the demands of those masses. Moreover when every man could by the possession of a small arm make a considerable defense of his home and liberty, politics had to take account of the fact.

Thus, we are told, has evolution—and sometimes revolution—in military equipment effected deep changes in social organization.

Today the world once more is passing through a period wherein the big and expensive type of armament appears to be more and more decisive. Airplanes cost more than horses ever did. Tanks, battleships, submarines and even some of the smaller types of artillery—these are not designed to fit the small man's pocketbook. But neither, happily for democracy, do they fit the wealthy man's purse. They are indeed so expensive that only the cooperation of all the people—with the bulk of the means necessarily provided by the numerous less well-to-do—can finance them.

In the present war, therefore, the revolution of mechanized warfare has most meaning for democracy simply in the striking power which at the outset it has provided for the declared enemies of democracy.

Military experts are assessing the changes in land and naval warfare that result from the use of tanks and airplanes on an unprecedented scale. These changes appear disadvantageous to naval power as traditionally exercised; this is one of the more striking conclusions of the experts. The Norwegian campaign indicated that air power has made naval operations near land risky and even ineffectual, unless supported by an adequate air arm.

Thus naval strategy may have to be revised. It may become more like land strategy. As infantry is moved into a position prepared by artillery and the advance of mechanized forces, so airplanes must be brought up to make tenable the positions that battleships take.

Land warfare has undergone similar modification. It has become more like naval warfare. Tanks are its battleships, the experts say by way of illustrating this point. Tanks, aided by airplanes, break the path for man-power to pour over. In addition the development of the air arm has added a new sort of artillery to warfare. The airplane is like a mobile gun—the most mobile men have ever known—delivering its fire with an accuracy and concentration apparently more demoralizing than any artillery fire of the past.

This war has indeed uncovered a revolution in military method. Where such alterations have occurred in the past they have affected democracy indirectly. Today they may still exert indirect influences. But the effect that concerns democratic peoples at this moment is a most direct one. It lies, in a frank and even boastful intent to destroy democracy's foundations with monsters which, however, democracy can harness to work for the protection of freedom.

The Hatch Bill

The House Judiciary Committee voted down decisively a renewed motion Thursday to table the Hatch Bill which would forbid political activity by State employees paid with Federal funds. Though this action saves the measure from being pigeonholed, the consideration of amendments in the committee has been so prolonged as to suggest that it is in danger of being delayed and defeated, so far as this term of Congress is concerned, by that process.

The bill is clearly meritorious, and public opinion probably would compel its adoption if brought to the floor. One way to accomplish that purpose is to obtain the 218 signatures necessary to the petition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill.

300 Years of Democracy

The town of Braintree, Mass., which is this week observing its 300th anniversary, is rich in historical traditions. Its sons and daughters have played important roles in the drama of America, and it has preserved in the midst of a bustling industrial community much of the dignity and charm of an old New England village.

In addition to fathering two American Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, this Massachusetts town counts John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, known as the "father of West Point," among its native sons.

Early the scene of a prosperous iron industry, operated by John Winthrop, Jr., son of the colonial Governor, the town has been the home of many thriving plants, and even today shipbuilding, oil refining, and manufacture of leather products provide lively industrial activity. Essentially, however, Braintree is a city of homes marked by New England hospitality.

Possibly the deepest significance of a tercentenary celebration in New England is the fact that the democratic system which began with the town meeting has had a long and successful history. Braintree deserves the applause of lovers of democracy for bringing this fact so graphically to thought at this time.

First Amendment Unrepealed

When five C. I. O. unions were given permission recently by the Los Angeles Board of Education to hold a meeting in a high school building, considerable protest was aroused, especially when it was announced that the labor leader, Harry Bridges, was to speak. But the Board stuck by its guns, though it took the chairman's vote to break a tie on the question of revoking permission.

It may be wise to rule against the use of school buildings for any meetings involving the discussion of controversial questions, but if the bars are thrown down to one civic group they should not be put up against another. Those who protest should not forget that this is a democracy and that the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of assembly and discussion. At the same time, speakers obviously should be held accountable for their utterances if they overstep the line by inciting violence.

A "New Room" in Radio

They are taking most of the noise out of American radio. And they are improving the tone. These two technical developments—promising a new era for American dialers—result from the Federal Communications Commission's opening of what the trade knows as "FM" channels.

FM, or frequency modulation—this "new room" in the ether—has been hailed by the FCC as "one of the most significant contributions to radio." The FCC's "go ahead" to FM must have been therefore a source of personal satisfaction to Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, its inventor.

It may be well to explain that the new system will not supplant present-day radiocasting and will not suddenly make sets obsolete. The manufacturers are prepared by means of adapters and "transition" sets to make easier the change-over from one type of transmission to the other.

The advent of FM will be welcomed in general by the radio industry. It will mean that much closer spacing of stations both as to geographical location and wavelength will be permitted. Virtually every community in the United States able to support a radio station may ultimately be allowed to have one.

Listeners, however, must learn to be patient with the new art. Antenna location, for one thing, is going to be a very important factor in FM reception owing to its searchlight-like method of transmission. Listeners in level country are expected to encounter little difficulty, but reception in mountainous areas and in cities, especially among tall buildings, is going to be a matter of study in antenna location. It is expected, however, that the multiplicity of FM stations may solve this reception problem.

A more useful employment of present radiocasting to be known as "AM"—for "amplitude modulation," in contrast to FM—is also forecast in the suggestion by the FCC that it may develop medium-wave radiocasting to provide adequate signals for widespread rural areas.

The Bookshelf

Empire in Transition

Its author says that GREAT BRITAIN, AN EMPIRE IN TRANSITION (New York: John Day. $3) is "in no way a war book." Which happens to make it one of the most useful of all "war books." Though it was largely written before the conflict broke out in Europe, it was written about all those things that lie back of the conflict. Including the United States' vital interests that will be affected by the war's outcome.

Albert Viton is no mere apologist for the British Empire. In this excellent book he takes due note of the fact that "If the Pax Britannica has been no more real than the Pax Romana in ancient times, the explanation does not lie in lack of potential power." And further on he has written—as if in partial explanation of the difficulties the Allies now face because of German mechanization: "The totalitarian reorganization of society enabled the Nazi rulers to utilize every national resource for military end."

Britain has done this only after disaster has threatened the Allied armies in France.

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Moreover, Mr. Viton goes on, "The British had been warned. 'Step by Step,' Winston Churchill had exposed the extent of German rearmament; a hundred other men told a similar story in the press and in Parliament. It is inconceivable that the British Government did not know what every reader of newspapers imbibed."

The manner in which the Third Reich announced its ambitions, Mr. Viton thinks, should have left little room for optimism. But many besides the British Government were divided in their consciences before Munich. And the ideas, ambitions, and threats which came out of Germany were not always such as could be taken at a higher face value than the promises. Were they real or were they bluff? *Could* they be real, these boastful extravagances?

Now the democratic peoples know that the fantastic appearances of Nazi policy did not preclude its containing practical aims. Faced with a crisis that is in essence a world crisis, they are weighing the potential consequences of a Nazi victory. To this appraisal Mr. Viton has made an important contribution. No layman can read this volume without recognizing the importance of the British Empire to Western society.

* * *

And the fact of its transition is among the most important facts of world history. The British Commonwealth of Nations is a more apt term than "empire" today, since the Statute of Westminster has made each dominion self-governing, even in foreign policy. What the disappearance of this society of free peoples from the earth would mean is best indicated in the author's own words:

> Take the Near East as an example of what would happen over the whole world in the event of a sudden collapse of the British Empire. Germany, Italy, and France among European powers have their eyes on this part of the world; of the native states, Egypt, Saudi-Arabia, Turkey, Iran, and even Iraq have ambitions to attain hegemony by conquering the others. Only the ubiquitous British agents, policemen, and soldiers have until now been able to keep in check these potential aggressors and to maintain a semblance of order.

In no abstract sense, then, the British are fighting for world order. It is a world order in which the United States has a stake and in which the prestige and prosperity of the United States has had free rein to develop. Its alternative would be no pleasanter to behold from Broadway or Main Street than from Whitehall.

C. W. M.

Down the Middle of the Road

Strange Bedfellows Right a Wrong

By Erwin D. Canham

Harold L. Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior, is a hard-hitting political warrior. As a lifelong, crusading progressive he—like many another crusader—has not been above stretching one point, forgetting about others, and in general employing the rather unfair controversial weapons of the zealot. His books, his speeches, his press conferences often specialize in the typical methods of the special pleader. This may appear a harsh indictment but it is not intended to be. Probably Secretary Ickes would not object to this description. He recognizes the plain fact that crusaders, like prosecuting attorneys, go to extremes.

But now, perhaps, we will have to take it all back about Secretary Ickes. For in this week's Saturday Evening Post he writes another chapter in what he calls the "American Dreyfus case"—the hounding from public life of Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior under President Taft—and he finds that Secretary Ballinger was completely innocent of the wrongdoing with which he was charged. With President Taft, Mr. Ickes concludes that the Ballinger case was "the most cruel persecution I am familiar with in modern times."

The case is too involved to summarize adequately here. The main facts are that Mr. Ballinger, a conscientious Seattle attorney, was Commissioner of the General Land Office under Theodore Roosevelt, and became Secretary of the Interior for President Taft to the exclusion of the Roosevelt head of that department, James R. Garfield. In his first post he had a slight connection with claims to coal lands in Alaska, called the Cunningham claims. While out of office he drew up an affidavit for the claimant and received a $250 fee.

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The suspicions of Louis R. Glavis, a young investigator for the Interior Department, were aroused; he probed the claims for years, finally protested them without presenting much evidence. Secretary Ballinger, acting with the best legal advice, did not sustain the Glavis suspicions. Mr. Glavis went outside his own department, took his charges to Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester in the Department of Agriculture. The conservationists, headed by Mr. Pinchot but aided spectacularly by Collier's Weekly under the editorship of Norman Hapgood and with the powerful pen of Mark Sullivan, made a *cause célèbre* of the affair. Although Mr. Ballinger was fully exonerated by President Taft and Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and an able congressional committee, his public career was ruined. The affair was a big factor in splitting the Republican Party in 1912, leading to the defeat of Mr. Taft and the election of Woodrow Wilson.

Up until recently, most "liberals" agreed with the Pinchot-Glavis-Collier's Weekly side of the case. One of Mr. Ickes' first acts in 1933 was to bring Mr. Glavis back to Government service after twenty years of exile, though the experiment led to minor earthquakes, phone tapping, etc., in the Interior Department. Until a few months ago, the present Secretary was on the best of terms with Gifford Pinchot, who still resides in Washington.

But in the current article, Mr. Ickes scathingly attacks Mr. Pinchot, charging him with ruthless persecution. He has strong criticisms for the legal tactics against Secretary Ballinger of Louis D. Brandeis, retired Supreme Court Justice who is a hero to most progressives. Mr. Ickes indirectly criticized his old leader, Theodore Roosevelt, for believing the Glavis charges; he indicts his former employee, Glavis; in short, we have a complete instance of man biting dog and forthright reversal of what is, in a way, the most famous cause in American progressivedom.

* * *

Mr. Ickes' change of view, he says, resulted from the masterly summary of facts in Henry F. Pringle's life of Taft. It will be interesting to examine Mr. Pinchot's reply, and to see what Mark Sullivan, now greatly evolved from the flaming progressivism of his youth, has to say. As recently as 1938, Mr. Sullivan still appeared to condemn Secretary Ballinger in his autobiography.

There is, however, more than appears on the surface in this sensational apostasy of "Honest Harold." He, too, is now involved in a dispute over conservation with Mr. Pinchot. Secretary Ickes wishes to transfer the Forest Service from the Agriculture Department to his own bailiwick; Mr. Pinchot is returning to the fray, leading the foresters, lobbying unrestrainedly against Mr. Ickes. The heat of this controversy has doubtless helped to generate the light which now breaks upon Secretary Ickes in the Ballinger affair. In its glare, strange allies again come forward and Mr. Ickes joins the old conservatives.

Bent But Not Broken

'Shangri-La' Above the Guns

The communiqué merely said, "The French are strengthening their defenses in the Jura." A German attack by way of Switzerland, then, had become a possibility.

"But what of my château?" I thought. Not that I actually owned a château in the Jura Mountains. But I had sentimentally adopted the place half a dozen years ago. In fact, I had been brazen enough at the time to inquire the price of the domain.

I do not recall the exact sum quoted. It had been up in the millions—that is, of francs. I quickly forgot the entire fantastic scheme.

But the château and surrounding terrain have been mine ever since that delightful vacation spent on its grounds, swimming in its sapphire lake, hiking through its wooded hills. Whatever misfortunes of war or fortunes of peace bring, it will always be mine.

It was quite by chance I discovered it. My friend and I had left Paris in one of those midget five-horsepower Peugeots for a two weeks' camping trip in the Jura. The present war was hardly a cloud on the French eastern frontier then. And yet, I recall now how amused I had been when, in registering my tiny auto at the village *mairie*, in the little country crossroads where I lived outside of Paris, the clerk had mumbled: "Hardly big enough for two soldiers and a machine gun." At the time I asked myself: "Why must these French forever be talking, thinking, planning for war?" I wonder now if my little Peugeot has its two soldiers and a machine gun assigned it.

We had headed for the Jura Mountains late in the summer. No particular spot. Just the Jura. I was hardly prepared for the good fortune that befell us. For most of the day we had been chugging up the winding highways in the heart of the Jura. The region bore a remarkable resemblance to the famous Black Forests of Bavaria. What a place for camping, I thought.

And then, I saw it!

Off to the left of the national highway, perhaps three miles eastward, there was my Shangri-La. It had a castle, a lake, woods, mountains, everything. I could see even at that distance the air of comfortable neglect that pervaded the place. It was irresistible. And what a gorgeous place to camp!—if only the proprietor would let us.

At a *bistro*—the general store—near the village pump we picked up a narrow lane that led in the direction of our goal. When we came to a heavy chain blocking the road we knew we were on the right track.

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We pulled the car over to the side of the road, got out, and started walking.

We hadn't planned just what we'd say should anyone stop us. So when we abruptly rounded a curve and suddenly found ourselves facing an inquiring middle-aged woman with apron on and work basket in hand (she was gathering the seeds of a low-spreading basswood tree), we didn't say anything at first. She smiled inquiringly; and getting up courage I decided to ask if Monsieur or Madame was in. (That would at least give me time to think what to say to them.)

"But I am Madame," she replied quickly, apparently understanding my embarrassment at having mistaken her for a maid or gardener's wife. "Yes, I live here. It is my home. And what did you want?"

Hesitatingly I told her what a charming spot it was; that we had seen it from the road; that we were a couple of Americans taking a little camping trip; and would she—please wouldn't she—let us camp on the shore of her lake. It was so delightful a spot. And we would be, oh, so good.

"You, you are Americans?" she interrupted. And by the look of surprised joy on her face I could see that just being Americans was enough of an introduction. It was the magic word that was to win us our permit to stay.

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"Oh, of course you may stay, you Americans," she continued, putting down her basket and shepherding us toward the château. "But, no, you do not want to stay out there on the lake shore. No. Come with me. I have plenty of room now. You see I live here alone now with my cook, a maid, and a little farm help across the way. My father and brothers are gone. You know, the last war. But you Americans helped us. Yes, you came when we needed you. Some Americans stayed here in our little village. Some stayed with us. Oh, we will never forget those Americans, what they did for France. You are Americans. You must stay here. My brothers' room, you can have it."

Naturally such a hearty welcome had been beyond our wildest dreams. We willingly permitted the proprietress to show us over the sprawling structure—even the kitchen, where her cook stirred up a flame and fixed us a bit of *goûter*.

How could we refuse such hospitality? We couldn't, and we didn't. Those two weeks we spent there—hiking, swimming, playing lord of the manor—seem all like a dream now. Even then it was hard to believe it was true. Such hospitality! Such appreciation for "*les Américains!*" Such a reception! If I did not have pictures of the place to assure me it actually existed, that I actually had been there, I would not believe it.

You see now why I call it "my" château; why, whenever I hear of the Jura Mountains I immediately think of my Shangri-La; why, whatever happens to it in this war, the place will always be "my" castle. Some day, I have promised myself, I shall go back.

N. A. S.

The Wide Horizon

The Problem of Distribution

By Arthur G. Hoadley

President, Middle Western Division, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

In an address at the University of Rochester

Our engineering genius has developed a mass production machine that is capable, or can be made capable, of satisfying all the material needs of our 130,000,000 people. But our factories never work at full production capacity simply because we've not yet devised an equally efficient method of getting these things into the hands of our citizens within the framework of our democratic economic system. We live in a vast country, the tillable area of which is greater and the soil far richer than that in which all the hard-pressed nations of Europe exist. Yet we are constantly struggling to suppress the fertility of the soil because our distribution methods are not yet capable of bringing all these foods to all the people.

As an example of this fact, we have only to realize that this year, and for some years past, agriculture has been confronted with what has been called "surplus production" in various fields. The food chains have tried to contribute to the solution of that problem by putting on special merchandise drives called "producer-consumer drives." The growers apply to the chain stores to help them to put on drives to take these great surpluses off their hands—and this in spite of the fact that we all know that at the very time the producers had great stores of food which they couldn't dispose of, there were millions of our citizens who would have been more than glad to have these foods.

The real problem involved here is not that we're producing too much but that we're producing more than we can distribute at a price that people can afford to pay. In other words, the key log in our jammed national economy is inefficient distribution. . . . The job that has to be done is that of taking the products of the farm and factory and getting them into the hands of the consumer with a minimum of handling and a minimum of in-between costs.

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The benefits to be derived from stepping up this distribution efficiency are obvious. When we lower the cost to the consumer we raise his standard of living, for it means that the dollar in his pay envelope will buy more of the things he needs and wants. At the same time, lower retail costs mean increased consumption, for when prices are lower, people buy more. That means, in turn, that the farmer and factory producers have larger markets for their products. . . .

When George Huntington Hartford opened his first store in New York, tea was selling at $1 a pound, and most of that dollar went to meet in-between costs. He went directly to the producer, bought a carload of tea, and was able to sell it profitably at 50 cents a pound. As he opened other stores and built the first of the Nation's chains, he applied the same methods to other food products.

About thirty years ago we decided that there might be a great many people who would rather have more food for their money on a "cash-and-carry" basis than to continue to pay more for less by putting the grocer to the expense of credit and delivery. The new economy stores operated on this basis were immediately successful. . . . Of course, too, the growth of the chain store created thousands of new positions all the way from retail clerks to store managers and supervisors up to unit and division heads. It followed, too, that the pioneers of this new and better way were greatly rewarded by the millions of our people who found that they could live better on the same income because of this new and greater buying power of their dollar.

In the last five years literally thousands of better paid positions have been available in grocery retailing because of the next great forward step—the development of the supermarket. Here again, the merchant said maybe the consumer would still like more food and less service. Millions of customers flocked to the self-service store and waited on themselves in order to have more and better food for the same money. The pessimistic believed that self-service would mean less employment, but experience has proved that it means more employment. More people employed on the farm and in the cannery and in the mill, because more was being consumed; more people in transportation because more was being shipped and more people in the warehouses because more was being handled. It created new and better jobs for store managers, and managerial positions which had not even existed before in produce and meat departments.

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Forty years ago when your grandmother went into a grocery store to spend a dollar she usually got about 35 cents' worth of food—the other 65 cents went for wholesale costs and profit, retail handling, rent, pay roll and other costs. Naturally, the family got nothing to eat for that two-thirds of the dollar. Today hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs are being distributed at retail so that on a comparable basis your mother is getting 87½ cents' worth of food and paying only 12½ cents to cover all wholesale and retail costs and profit.

What we have done in our field, others have done in similar fields. The whole chain store industry is predicated on this theory of cutting distribution costs. But the problem is still very much with us. Even though we have improved our own methods consistently, we know that the standards of efficiency which we had achieved five years ago are inefficient compared to those we use today. It is obvious to us, therefore, even with our long experience and great achievement in the field of food distribution that there is still room for improvement. . . . In many fields the costs of distribution still take 60 per cent or even 75 per cent of the consumer's dollar.

Yes, there is plenty of room for improvement in the Nation's distributive set-up, and for the men who can reduce this spread in years to come there will be rich reward.